Christian

Reflector.

REV. H. A. GRAVES, EDITOR.) WM. S. DAMRELL, PUBLISHER. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1843.

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TERMS,

Ministers who procure 5 subscribers, shall receive their own paper gratis, so long as they shall annually send us \$10 in advance for the same. All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed. Post Pasd, to Wis. S. DAMRELL, No. 11 Cornhill. Boston, to whom all remittances must be made. Postmasters are allowed to forward money in payment of subscriptions, free of expense.

This paper, having an extensive circulation in the carry, affords a good medium for ADVERTISING, the who have dealings with traders in the interior.

Christian Triumph.

I dread thee not, O gloomy grave,
That soon may ope for me,
I dread thee not, I would not save
My weary frame from thee.
I would not bind the wings of time,
That hour's swift-coming stay,
When angels to the realms sublime
Shall bear my soul away.

A mortal, might be given, But O! it could not charm me now, For I have tasted heaven. Earth's sous may bear her base control

Bhe cannot fetter thee, my soul,

Bite cannot fetter thee, my soul,
She cannot fetter thee.
She aprends the fleeting charms in vain,
That she has wprend before,
To win the love's return again,
That shall be here no more.
There is no real bliss 'telow
The heaven-born mind to fill,
It finds it all but empty show,
And thirsts and hungers still.

There is a shadow of the tomb, Where earthly light hath shone A tinge of Eden's blighted bloom

nut he it so; he earth a scene
Of varied trial given,
Upon the arm of faith I lean,
That whispers me of heaven.
Though other tones my ear may greet
No blies to me they bear,
Nor meiody like those so sweet
That tell of waking there.
Press on, my soul, with steadfast aim,
Soon all life's journey trod,
While dust its kindred dust shall claim,
Thou shall ascend to God.
Miss.

(From our Correspondent in Europe.) Heidelberg, Germany.

ITS UNIVERSITY AND DISTINGUISHED MEN.

of Prague, the oldest in Germany. It is under the fostering care of the Grand Duke of CHINA, with her hundreds of millions of un Badeu, and is well endowed. It has an at- evangelized population, is now thrown open tendance, at present, of 700 students, most of to our endeavors. Our missionaries stand at the opened doors, and call in loud and moving cine and natural philosophy. The number of entreaty, for the means to send God's word by theological students is very small. The thousands among that reading people. Shall Classes are taught only by private tutors. The this entire year pass away, and you not anUniversity buildings are plain in their appearance, and are situated in the centre of the inissionaries, and the Chinese themselves at city. They contain various lecture-rooms, the bar of God, if we are unfaithful to them a each capable of holding from fifty to a hun- this exigency? dred students. Connected with the University, is a large and valuable library, and a museum of no great pretensions. The most disented in translating the Scriptures. The the professors, are Creuzer in Ne mythology, Mittermaier in law, Schlosser in printing in progress; the funds are exhausted, history, Tiedemann in anatomy, Paulus, Um-

brain, particularly of the eye. He is a noble light of life, kindling on those darkened looking old man, with an ample forehead and shores, be put out. Brethren, friends of the a bright eye. His method is clear and familiar. I was surprised at the minute pains he

Bible, will you answer this appeal?

With the wants of the Burmans and Katoo, are very fine, and I could not, for my part, see how it was possible for any one to attend learned, and the Scriptures translated and ments are occasionally performed here. A live of his approving favor?

ceived us with great kindness. Dr. U. is the renewed vigor on this noble work? author of an admirable little work on the Sin. Africa, long injured and neglected, is now lessness of Christ, translated by Edwards and accessible to Bible distribution at several Park in the Selections from German Literature, points. We distressingly need funds to print the has also written upon the history of the reformation, and is highly esteemed as a our laborious missionaries, ere disease or scholar and a divine. As he did not speak death, in that pestilential climate, shall hurry English, we had to make out with him the its author away. best way we could, in imperfect German. It | Shall GERMANY, DENMARK, and GREECE, be did not occur to us at the time, to ask him to forgotten by us? Our persecuted brethren speak Latin, which we have found quite serviceable on similar occasions. His theologi- but in the benign result of Bible prin cal opinions agree fundamentally with those widely diffused among the people. Is this of Tholuck, as he informed us, though less de- the time for us to withhold our aid, and shut cided perhaps in some particulars. He said, our ears against their beseeching entreaties attempting to give us an idea of the differ- for more Bibles, more Testaments, more more of a pietist or Methodist than he. By of the darkness and corruptions which cause this he meant to convey the idea that he was even professed Christians to be persecutors of less enthusiastic, or as we should say, less de- the disciples of Jesus?

A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER, | nected intimately with the history of the Rationalistic movement, having been among the first to give currency and system to that species of theological criticism, we had quite a curiosity to see him, and took the liberty therefore to make him a call. He is now retired, in a great measure, from public life, and is by no means as popular as in the days of his youth. He received us frankly and kindly, and after conversing a few moments in German, remarking that he could read English, but not speak it, from the want of exercise, proceeded to converse with us in Latin, which he spoke with great clearness and fluency. He told us he had been called a Rationalist, but his only object had been to make the sacred text clearer. He also showed us his last work, which is a thick octave volume, just out of the press, directed against the philoso-of the donor. * S. H. Cone, President. The Christian Reflector. phy of Schilling. For although he is above eighty years of age, he is full of vigor, and supposes himself able to compete with the best of his literary cotemporaries. He is raes himself able to compete with the ther tall than otherwise, slender, but tough looking, with an earnest eye and expressi countenance. He was surrounded by his books, and seemed as much occupied, as if he were in the heyday of life. I asked him whether he believed in the divinity of Christ. He replied that Christ was the Son of God, and proceeded to argue the point, with the air of a keen controversialist. Alas, the old man is still blind to the glory of Him who is God manifest in the flesh. Still he is opposed to the more extravagant Rationalists, and readily condemned the Leben Jesu of Strauss. He may be said to represent the more moderate Neological party, and would, if in Boston, be a fair specimen of a New England Unitarian. macher and others, in the movement which is carrying the whole people into the gulf of skepticism. How painful the reflection, that a result so disastrous has been accomplished by the professed teachers of religion! And yet Dr. P. seems a shrewd, kind-hearted old man, who has not the remotest idea of doing harm to any one. His learning is ample, and his character highly respectable; but he is ignorant of the truth as it is in Jesus, and has inflicted a deep wound upon his unhappy

> For the Christian Reflector Appeal

OF THE MANAGERS OF THE AMERICAN AN

FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. One third of the financial year has expired, and the small amount of receipts into our treasury has exceedingly pained our hearts. At a period like the present, when faithful translations of the sacred Scriptures, made by brethten in whom there is deservedly repos the highest confidence, are multiplied beyone all former precedent, can our churches, and the friends of the Bible in every part of the The University of Heidelberg is, next to that requisite means to publish and widely distribute these copies of the holy volume?

breck and Ullman in theology and criticism. er the work shall go on, and the millions of I had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Tiede-Siamese read the gospel in their own tongue, mann lecture on the nervous system of the or whether THE PRESS SMALL STOP!! and the

took to instruct his pupils. His preparations, RENS, you are measurably acquainted. At his lectures, without gaining clear notions of printed. Shall these words of life be widely anatomical science. Some singular experi-

dog, for example, was placed upon the lectur- HITHER INDIA presents a spectacle at this er's table, the other day, muzzled and fustened time full of intense interest. That land which in such a manner as to be incapable of mov- Dr. Carey, and his associates and successors, ing. One of its veins was then opened, and for the last half century, have been laboring poor animal bled to death. After which to fill with the knowledge of the Lord; wh an artery was opened in a different part of its a single mission press, under the coutrol of body, the same blood injected, and the dog our brethren at Calcutta, actually prints and brought to life again. All this, however cruel sends forth 90,000 volumes of the sacred Germans with no other feeling but that of scientific curiosity.

Scriptures in a year, and yet finds the demands increasing upon it; where nothing is requisite but increased liberality, to spread abroad the We called upon the Rev. Dr. Ullmann, to leaves of the tree of life, wide as the winds of whom we had letters of introduction, who re- heaven may bear them. Will you enter with

between them, that Tholuck was means to send God's light abroad in the midst

and statement. We attended once at his mish forms and fooleries, either undisguised, lecture-room, and found about a dozen stu- or partially diluted, is revived; when the batdents there, taking notes from his exegesis, the cry between the Bible and tradition is which he delivered in a very simple, deliber- waxing louder and louder, and Jesuitism, ate way, giving them time to write down with all its specious modes of attack and de

lect supplying our population, increasing sands of others besides our missionaries will nearly a million a year, with the sacred Scrip-unite in the blessed employment.

ment. Will you promptly aid in this great

Three dollars a year entitles to membership in this society. Thirty dollars, paid at one time, constitutes a life me mber. One hundred and fifty dollars, a director for life. Every contribution promptly acknowledged and RUPUS BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.

For the Christian Reflector.

The West .- The West. we scarcely begin to understand the real, the great necessity for ministers of the gospel beyond the Alleghany Mountains. Not a week passes without the most urgent applications at the Home Mission Rooms for an increase of ministers at some very important point. Every missionary asks for an assistant in his "wide field," every Corresponding Secretary: had an interview with Sir wide field," every Corresponding Secretary: had an interview with Sir wide field," every Christian traveller or merchant from the "far West" implores us to add to the number of our missionaries without delay. The universal testimony is, that Mormons, The address was read by the Secretary, and the contagion of their sentiments. Not above the age of twenty, most the contagion of their sentiments. Not the contagion of their sentiments. Not above thirty, and some in the maturity of the contagion of their sentiments. Not above thirty, and some in the maturity of the contagion of their sentiments. The address of the salt and successful antagonists of carried in the midst of their sins are antidote to the contagion of their sentiments. Not above their sentiments. Not above their sent above the age of twenty, most above their sent above their sent above their, and some in the maturity of its committee; and Rev. John Lee, LL.D., Chairman of its Committee; and Rev. John Lee, LL.D., their sent are antidote to the contagion of their sentiments. Not above their sent and solemn—the canting in the successful antagonists of the contagion of their sentiments. Not above their sent and solemn—the canting in the contagion of their sentiments. The address of the successful antagonists of the contagion of their sentiments. Not above their sent and the contagion of their sentiments. The the contagion of their sentiments. Not the contagion of their sentiments. The the contagion of their sentiments. The the contagion of their sentiments. The address of the successful antagonists of carrier in a respectable contagion of their sentiments. The address of the successf Campbellites, Universalists, Infidels, and Papists are taking possession of the land, planting themselves in the most important villages, the other members of her Majesty's govand exerting their utmost influence against evangelical religion. We blush to add that many professors of religion who once held a respectable standing in churches of different denominations among us, on reaching their new places of residence there have directly or indirectly contributed to the unholy influences prevalent around them.

is immense. Our conceptions of it fall far ert to the particular point of introducing short of the reality. We must go and witness a binding clause into treaties; and Mr. it in order to think correctly about it. In the new government purchase in Iowa, where less than a year ago the Indian proudly trod, ples. master of the soil, not one is now seen. They have abandoned their fields and hunting grounds: their wigwam fires are quenched, and in their place are now settled not less than 15,000 souls, many of whom are our friends and brethren; and only, as it were, tomorrow we shall hear the names of new villamorrow we shall hear the dreds and thousands of inhabitants, and the same story told of many of them, 'there is destitute of the gospel and increasing in numbers every month, victims of multifarious errors and perishing for lack of knowledge, is every great. They should not be computed by hundreds and thousands. Tens of thousands only will do; and yet, comparatively, an universal apathy towards them prevails in our midst. Thousands of Christians evince it in the reantiness of their offerings or in withholding them entirely, and scores of ministers enter that field of labor, or neglecting to acquire information concerning it and imparting it to their people. Thus men sleep, and the enemy sows his tares; while here and there a lone laborer, exhausted and nearly there a lone laborer, exhausted and nearly there is a lone laborer, exhausted and nearly there is a lone laborer, exhausted and nearly there is a noble field of enterprise before the satisfaction he had experienced in being satisfaction he had experienced in being statisfaction he had experienced in being of the Plan of Salvation, 'that God would be well pleased with dominion over it. But they cannot have it. But th

ons, self-denying men. If our friends at ' the East' could step into some of their cabins and see the humble appearance and furnishing of dience on the 20th of July, at his Palace

of faith and labors of love.

holding their monthly meetings, for special prayer to Almighty God for his blessing on think the time is coming when we stand

We are delighted with the suggestion.

prevalent; is this the fitting occasion to neg- | special need. We add our hope that thou-

The monthly meetings of the Com are held on the Thursday after the first Mon compassion for the souls of our neighbors and day of each month, at 4 o'clock, P. M. An countrymen, and consistent philanthropy offering of prayer for the objects proposed, and patriotism, all demand of us that we see for a few minutes, between four and six to it that no family is destitute of a Bible, no child able to read, unfurnished with a Testa-ings.

O'clock of that day, might produce great bless-ings.

BENJARIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

For the Christian Reflector London Peace Convention.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

This address has already been laid be fore several leading governments of the old world; and I copy, chiefly from the London papers, to brief accounts of the manner in which it was received. The British Government .- On the first

The West.—The West.

Much has been said and written respecting the destitution of "the West," but it is a theme which a thousand tongues and pens could not exhaust. In these Atlantic States

The British Government.—On the urst of July, a deputation, consisting of the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, member of the French Chamber of Deputies; Lewis Tappan, Esq., of New York, Director of the Am. Peace Society; M. Director of the Am. Peace Society; M. Segretary of the we scarcely begin to understand the real, the Verrue, of Bruscels, Secretary of the Brussels Peace Society; M. de Lalung de Ferol; H. T. J. Macnamara, Esq., of the Inner Temple; Samuel Gurney, Esq. Treasurer of the London Peace Society;

very courteously received by the Prime successfully acted upon during the last twenty years. Sir Robert also said, that immediately upon the present differences arising between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, the British and French govern-The increase of population at the far West Tappan called the attention of Sir Robbinding clause into treaties; and Mr. Gurney spoke of the importance of govacting upon Christian princi-

The King of the Belgians .- July 5, a have abandoned their fields and hunting deputation, composed of Lewis Tappan, grounds: their wigwam fires are quenched, and in their place are now settled not less than 15,000 souls, many of whom are our Woodwark, of Tonbridge Chapel; and

Belgians, then on a visit to London.

The deputation was introduced by Dr. same story told of many of them, 'there is not a minister of the gospel or school-master there.' The population at the West, already destitute of the gospel and increasing in numbers every month, victims of multifarious ersuspenses.

from one of our missionaries in Iowa, when one of our missionaries in Iowa, when the absence of the Marquis, his place was one or two ministers already in the territory, supplied by the Rev. William Toase, an who devote themselves entirely to the ministry. Englishman long resident in Paris, and a "Our brethren in the territory are labori- member of the Peace Committee of the Society of Christian Morals. His Majesty gave the deputation an au-

their dwellings, and accompany those men of God when travelling far and near upon the wide prairies, amidst the blazing heat of the summer's sun and the petting of the pittiless storms of winter, to preach the gosnel; could storm of which we all have a deep interest; and ness rather than light, because their deeds ness rather than light ness rathe which we all have a deep interest; and the period of the pittiess storms of winter, to preach the gospel; could they be eye witnesses of the destitution which every where prevails in the country; could they once see the thriving, promising villages, rising up to influence and importance, where we have churcles languishing for the want of switches a could they hear the cells most the sale was fully appreciated in America. ministers; could they hear the calls upon the missionaries to go here and there, uttered by his Majesty alluded with regret to the anxious Christians and even impenitent men and women; I say, could they see and hear these things, and feel the influence they produce as those missionaries do, the Home Misduce as those missionaries do, the Home Mission Board would never be compelled to turn away another applicant for aid because they have no funds. No! your treasury would be filled to overflowing, and the spiritually poor would be satisfied with the bread of life."

and honorably to both nations.' We told him we wished to supersede all war by introducing arbitration as a substitute; it and he readily expressed his approbation of the principle, and referred to the case of England and America, of the United States and Marica and Mari This appeal must prove irresistable. Our friends who notice it will feel their obligations. States and Mexico, and its general efficacy. 'Sull,' added the king, 'the bad States and Mexico, and several other intions to God and their love to his cause glow-ing within them, and moving them to works forts at conciliation. Nor is this all; for we find one of our greatest dangers in the himself with holy water, or the pagan we find one of our greatest dangers in the very means we employ for the preservaone of our missionaries, himself eminently a man of prayer, has suggested that "the missionaries of our Society set apart the time during which our Executive Committee are holding their monthly meetings, for special and sometimes occasion the very evil they are intended to prethey are an angers in the very evil they are intended to prethey are themselves the instruments of war, and sometimes occasion the very evil they are intended to prethey are themselves the instruments of war, and sometimes occasion the very evil they are intended to prethey are themselves the instruments of war, and sometimes occasion the very evil they are intended to prethe Society, that its means of doing good may be greatly enlarged; on the Executive Committee, especially the Secretary, that they may with a good forehead and a pleasant eye.

He is distinguished for clearness of conception

At a time when the senseless reliance on Roand attempt. We contain the senseless reliance on Roand attempt. ciently, and successfully; and on the great millions in his treasury; but that was onfield they occupy, that revivals of religion may abundantly prevail in every part of it."

We took leave of his Majesty with a the way, giving them time to write down with all its specious modes of attack and denerly the whole.

As Dr. Paulus is one of the most distinuew methods to undermine the public confinence, is putting her invention to the rack, for new methods to undermine the public confinence did they know they were thus the subject of the address a serious and favorable consideration."

G. C. B.

Editorial Gleanings.

Characteristics of Pusevism.

The London Christian Examiner contains discourse delivered in London by the Rev. J. Blanchard, of Cincinnati, on Puseyism. It is

men. It is a most able production, as will be seen by the following extracts.

Now such being the gospel way to get eternal life, and such its only outward forms, it is what we should expect from Satan, as God's enemy and ours, that he should direct his fiercest, constant, most subtle, and arduous attacks to break up, confound, or decoy aside, men's faith in Christ. And this is just what he has done. And in carrying out his hellish purpose of blinding, confusing, and so destroying our faith in Jesus, he never uses bad men as long as he can work with good; but has commonly employed men, blameless, yet blind,—honest, yet fanatical, to propagate the most blighting and destructing errors.

and destructing errors.

Direct calls to atheism, put forth by men of immoral lives, are generally heeded only by the abandoned and shame-heeded only by the abandoned and sha

the prophets, in pretended zeal for God more than arguments.'
who inspired them; and the furious Jew
These statements are Messiah in whose types and shadows he gloried to put his trust. And thus, ever since the Christian era, has the same foul to the same point.—Bot. Churchman. spirit driven dim-eyed and unhappy men o exalt baptisms, and creeds, and churchforms, and sacraments, into things which can give sanctification; things, therefore, which may be trusted in as giving salva-

'We cannot suppose,' says the author of a recent able work on 'The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation,' 'that God would

which with his blood he has purchased

these errors would be their cure. And them to specious and seductive error. Like the Indian savage, who drank the sulman washes a sentence of the Koran from a board, and, in hope of spiritual henefit, drinks the ink of the words which modern system of anti-christ devour their ford Christian Freeman:

form of attack which Satan has ever used against the faith of Christ. It comes in name of Christianity, to destroy that faith which alone makes men Christians; for it takes away their trust in Christ and puts them upon trusting for holiness in church-rites and priests. It turns off the penitent's eye from the Saviour, to fix it upon baptismal water and consecutive of the penitent's eye from the Saviour, to fix it upon baptismal water and consecutive. crated bread and wine, crying, 'These.

pathy with the Puseyites.

Progress of Romanism.

We learn from the 'The Catholic Ex-

mation was administered in St. Matthew's Church, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, 2d of July last, to two hundred and thirty persons, of whom eighty were converts from Protestantism,' and that 'in Georgeone of a series delivered by different clergy-men. It is a most able production, as will be

ever has been, to make them trust in no special mark, claimed free privileges. something connected with true religion. Two were admitted into the church on He therefore moves the healed Hebrew their death-bed, one of them a man of to worship the brass of the brazen serpent, which was lifted up to direct his eminent professor of natural science were pent, which was lifted up to direct his thoughts to his Messiah; and he stimulates the bigot Jew to boast of that law, whose ceremonies and sacrifices were would respectfully suggest to the clergy only so many finger-posts to point him to Christ. He thus, with hellish art, succeeded in moving the Israelite to murder quirers. Many are moved by examples the prophets in presented and for God more than arguments."

These statements are taken from two nailed to the cross the living body of that Romanist publications; and it would have

Take Care of that Tongue.

1. It is your tongue. You have not which may be trusted in as giving salvation, if not in whole, yet in part; thus seeking to divide that trust which belongs to Christ as the only Satjour, and our about which I am anxious deeply to insolv 'sanctification' (I Cor. 1: 30) and our about which I am anxious deeply to insolv 'sanctification' (I Cor. 1: 30).

to Christ as the only Saviour, and our only 'sanctification,' (1 Cor. f: 30.) and by dividing, to destroy it. And this is the whole end, and tenor, and drift of the present teachings of Dr. Pusey and his betters.

yours only that I am now concerned, and subout which I am anxious deeply to interest you.

2. It is you only that can take care of it. If your neighbors could have done it, they very likely would have done it long the care this, with a vengrance. They have ere this, with a vengeance. They have thought about your tongue, and used their own about it, beyond question, and

there a lone laborer, exhausted and nearly fainting beneath the burden and heat of the day, lifts his imploring cry to the slumberers to awake and come over and help them. We give a specimen in the following language

most satisfactory results.

Louis Philippe.—The address was entrusted for the French government to the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, Paris, and to Messrs. G. C. Beckwith, Amasa Walker, Dr. Thomas Cock, and like the ancient Jews, causes the Almighlight and actual, and thus to save their souls!

No terms can be found adequate to describe the impious and unutterable abomination of a scheme like this; which, like the ancient Jews, causes the Almighlight and actual, and thus to save their souls!

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No terms can be found adequate to describe the impious and unutterable abomination of a scheme like this; which, like the ancient Jews, causes the Almighlight and actual, and thus to save their souls! like the ancient Jews, causes the Almign-ty to 'serve with men's sins,' thrusts Christ into a sinecure, and makes him a mere passive instrument in the hands of an arrogant and daring priesthood, who are proposed to the safety for the charmay exercise or sell his prerogatives to acter of your neighbors will be more fruit the highest bidder; and thus farm, for of said care. And more fruit still will be their own unhallowed uses, that salvation the ascertaining which of all the followyour tongue, or whether it takes them all to complete the picture. "A scourge—flatterer—sharp sword—devouring fire; deceitful, mischievous, lying, false, froward, perverse, naughty, boasting, not tamed."

It is a pity that more people would not go forth to gather those ample harvests which can be theirs from a care of the tongue. Numbers would not have to glean here and there scanty grains. They might bring home full sheaves of triumphs. Where is the son or daughter of Adam that might not be a reaper. Who that has a tongue might not properly be invited to carry a sickle? Truly the field is the world.—Pascal.—N. Y.

Letter to Dr. Beecher on the Drama.

has recently appeared in some of the seche cannot read, even so the dupes of this ular papers, is thus noticed in the Hart-

"Sol. Smith, who call himself 'a historian, and who, we presume, is a distant relative of the Smith family, perhaps a second or third cousin of the celebrated John Smith—has addressed a long letter to Dr. Beecher, through the N. Y. Spirit of the latter in the late Tremont Theatre, Boston. Sol. feels aggrieved that the Doctor should have spoken so cavalierly of actors and actresses, and insists that set in Christ,
for holiness
It turns off
le Saviour, to
er and conseer and consedeal of truth, mixed up with a greater
deal of truth, mixed up with a greater quantity of falsehood—exhorts the doctor and all other religionists, to patronize the theatre—applaud the good sentiments they hear, and condemn the bad—and co-they hear, and condemn the bad—and co-PRESIDENT WOODS.—The Christian Mirror contradicts the report that President Woods, of Brunswick, has any sympathy with the Puseyites.

This would be casting out devils through that this institution is wielding a power which no other organization can wield, and which is destined, under God, to be the great life preserver of the West.

Beelzebub the Prince of the devils.—
'The Lord Jesus Christ,' says this expounder of Scripture, 'did not say one word against theatres when on earth'—
and the inference which he draws from this, is, that theatres are very right and proper. We commend the argument to proper. We commend the argument to the Rev. McCaines, Smylie and other clerical defenders of slavery, who justify their favorite institution by precisely the same course of reasoning. If it is sound in the one case, it is equally so in the

other.
Sol. concludes his letter by a few apologotical remarks in behalf of Satan, who, he thinks, has been very much abused by the clergy. That's right, Sol, speak out boldly for your friends, ingratitude is one of the basest of vices.

American S. S. Union.

The claims of this excellent institution are ably defended and exhibited by a writer in the last Boston Recorder. We are glad to see in May last, they embarked in the importa enterprise of establishing in the West, five hundred Subbath schools in destitute pla and of supplying them wholly or in part with libraries within the year. With reference to this enterprise he makes the following remarks. They are worthy of an attentive

The American Sunday School Union adapted to such a field.

is adapted to such a field.

Says Dr. Humphrey, in his sermon at their annual meeting 1831, "It is the glory of this institution, that it belongs to no religious party or sect." Hence its adaptedness to labor among those embracing every party and sect, will readily be seen. The Union can go among the divided and scattered; it acts as a kind of magnet, drawing together the distant. of magnet, drawing together the distant, and uniting the disjointed. It can do this because it seeks not its own but the this because it seeks not its own but the things which are Jesus Christ's. It has no other story to tell, but the story of the cross. It has no other object to gain but the salvation of the soul. It has been remarked of Whitefield, that he seemed always to keep these two great truths before his mind: "man is a sinner;

Jesus Christ is the Saviour."

At their annual meeting two or three years since, the Rev. Mr. Kirk remarked, "that there are great numbers of families, especially in the frontiers of our country, that must be left destitute of Christian education and moral reading, if the saving the saving transition of the saving trans if not supplied by missionary labor direc-ted by an institution in which evangeli-cal Christians are united." This remark is true in all its bearings. And it is a moving truth. It called into being about twenty years ago as organisation adap-ted to this state of things. And it moves this same organization to make vigorous efforts the present year, to establish and furnish with libraries, 500 Sabbath schools among those "destitute of Christian education and moral reading," and which "must be left destitute" unless which "must be left destitute" unless "supplied by an institution in which evangelical Christians are united. Keep-

in which evangelical Christians are uni-ted," or not receive it at all. It is not sufficiently understood, that there is one thing true concerning the American Sunbe true concerning any denominational Sabbath School Society. Who will risk his reputation so much as to stand up and say, that there are large numbers or small numbers in our new settlements, "that must be left destitute of Christian education and moral reading, if not sup-plied by an institution," composed of ou-ly one denomination of Christians? I do not deny there are places at the West where denominational schools and books. are preferred to Union schools and books. and a holier duty to help those partly sup-plied with the bread of life, than it is to help those who are destitute, and who must remain destitute unless supplied by a union of evangelical Christians?

Said the late Rev. Professor Knowles, "I believe that the Union is entitled to the confidence and aid of the whole com munity. She asks our co-operation, and her appeal to New England will not be Letter to Dr. Beecher on the Drama.

The letter signed 'Sol Smith,' which has recently appeared in some of the secular papers, is thus noticed in the Hartford Christian Freeman:

The letter signed 'Sol Smith,' which has recently appeared in some of the secular papers, is thus noticed in the Hartford Christian Freeman: her, and that generations yet unborn will rise to call her blessed." rise to call her blessed." Says Rev. M. Humphrey, in the sermon already alluded to: "By helping the A. S. S. U. forward you advance the interest "of pure and undefiled religion"—promote the happiness and true glory of the nation—you honor God and bless the world."

These testimonies were given some years since, which fact renders them not years since, which fact renders them not less but more valuable. They are not tes-

years since, which fact renders them not less but more valuable. They are not testimonies that came up in a night, and perished in a night; neither are they testimonies that have been gainsaid; nor are they testimonies that have not been responded to. In proof of all these positions, is the fact, that they are becoming but the testimony of multitudes to the importance and usefulness of the A. S. S. U. The feeling is deepening and widening, that this institution is wielding a power which no other organization can wield, that this institution is wielding a which no other organization car

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Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D. We extract the following from the Eulogy on Dr. Chaplin, recently pronounced by Dr.

Pattison, at Waterville. His figure, mien, and whole physiognomy, were the true index of his charac ter; a natural greatness, modified by a degree of awkward diffidence not less natural, but with a contemplative, meek, and benevolent spirit, not often equalled. What an intelligent observer would suppose him to be, at first acquaintance, he would find him amid all the varied situa-tions of human life. As he appeared to be a man of great modesty, so he was in fact. Though I am confident he set a h value upon the esteem and honor of od men, yet he always claimed less than he deserved. As his countenance indicated that he was occupied with grave thoughts, so the history of his life proves that he was. The benignity of his aspect had its counterpart in his amiable, domestic and social habits, and in a life of self-denying usefulness. His black and animated eye was the true expression of a soul of spiritual fire. Dr. Chaplin had no drowsy powers. He was susceptible of an ardor of feeling, which the goodness of his heart converted to the highest ends of our moral and social nature. ural strength of Dr. Chaplin's feelings had its full development in his zeal build up this college. There was, in his case, none of that cold resolve, of which some men are capable, and by which they are sustained amidst all reverses and disappointments. He could not, if I understood his character, stood still, and merely have resisted the force of adverse circumstances, as the ironbound coast defies the violence of the ocean's waves. He was the subject of feelings too intense to be sustained except in action. There is a lower order of mind which has the power of extraordinary passive endurance, often of great worth. Such was not his. He was urged onward in the pursuit of his object by an impulse. This kind of mental constitution exposes its possessor to habits of intermittent labor. This, however, was not true of Dr. Chaplin. Although not a plodder, yet he was a man of untiring

DR. CHAPLIN AS A SERMONIZER AND EXPOSITOR Of Dr. Chaplin as a sermonizer, I am ident to speak before so many able judges, who must have heard him much oftener than myself. A few points, however, must have been obvious to all. Fine writing was no part of his merit. There is no evidence that he had adopted any individual as a model, yet the authors with which he was most familiar were generally unfavorable to the cultivation of an elegant style. Nor is it certain that he had either the desire or the talent for it. His language, though plain, was copious; and his style, though somewhat encumbered, was lucid. The exposition of his text and of other individual passages of Scripture dispersed through his discourses, was clear and full, often giving to them the freshness of novelty without impairing their religious influence. The plan of his discourse was, in most cases, a mere formal statement of the most pal pable parts into which the subject natu-rally divided itself; each of which was sed by itself, and often illustrated with the richest analogies drawn rather from the inner than the outward world: but these were rarely made to converge upon a single point as something to be carried. The speaker has the recollection of sermons which he had the happi-ness to hear fifteen years since, of which the impression is that of one broad sheet of light spread all over some important subject, each member of which, however, was as distinct as the subject itself. His sermons were chiefly didactic, rarely persuasive. They tended to the convicpersuasive. They tended to the convic-tion of the doubting, and to the satisfaction and edification of the believer, but not to produce immediate action. The attempt to move the will was rare. Though the feelings, specially the devout affections, were often the subject of discourse, yet, t consisted in a masterly description of tian experience, itself to the consciousness of every one had been the subject of them; rarely did he endeavor to excite at the time celings in his hearers. Dr. Griffin with much less power to analyze and describe the religious affections, had much greater skill in eliciting them. Dr. Chaplin could give the natural history of the element; Dr. Griffin could kindle the flame. The former was the teacher of the few; the latter could sway the multi-One star differeth from another star in glory.

It was not, however, in any set performance that Dr. Chaplin's powers appeared to the best advantage. His happiest exhibitions were those unpremedita ted expositions of some passage of Scripture, or of some philosophical doctrine, which were called forth by his literary friends. Not conscious of an effort or ensible of the admiration he was exciting. in an easy, lucid, and often impressive strain of remark, would he, in a few min-utes, flood a dark subject with light. There was nothing singular or paradoxi-cal in his views on such occasions, but listener would be perpetually vexed with himself that views so reasonable occurred to him before. ne advanced would commend themselves to others, because the reasons for them were always so simple, and the wonder was that he rather than yourself should have perceived them. He never wearied you by an argument. He merely opened the subject in such a way that you saw it for yourself. At these there was something inimitable in his manner. There was ordinarily a characteristic gesture of the arm, a significant motion of the head, and, if his natural diffidence was sufficiently overcome by the strength of his feelings to allow hi to fix his eyes upon yours, there would often be at the instant of contact an intellectual expression as vivid as the electric spark. All, or most of this, was lost in Dr. Chaplin's public performances.

METHODIST PAPERS.—There are nine Methodist Episcopal papers in the country, all of which, we believe, are sustained by, or pub-lished an account of scalaring in the country. llows: Christian Advocate an ew York, having a circulation of m's Herald, Boston, 5,000; Northern Advocate, 2,000; Southern Christian Advocate, Charleston, 4,000; Richmond Advocate, 3,000; Christian Repository, Philadelphia, 1,000; Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, 9,000; Pittsburg Christian Advocate, 2,500; Southwestern Christian Advocate, 3,500. Total circulation, about 53,000.

Christian Bellector.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1843.

Boston Baptist Association.

This Association held its 32d anniversary the Bowdoin Square Church, in this city, Wednesday and Thursday last. The introductory sermon was delivered by the Rev. Bradley Miner, of Dorchester. It was a owerful and searching discourse, well-written, well-delivered, and abounding in truths adapted to the times-truths which the presbe thus distinctly and forcibly uttered. It was so long, and embraced so many points, that the abstract which our limits would allow us to give, could not be satisfactory to any who heard it, or convey any just idea of the character of the discourse to those who heard it not. If it is published, (and we hope t will be) we shall make some choice extracts rom its pages, which will be far more interesting than a meagre outline of the whole His text was 2d Corinthians, 4:2. " By manifestation of the truth, commending ourselve to every man's conscience, in the sight of God." Theme—Duty of preaching to the conscience. 1. What is preaching to the conscience. 2. Why should we preach to the conscience. • Why should we preach to the conscience.

The Association was organized by the choice of Rev. BARON STOW, Moderator, and Rev. J. W. PARKER and Rev. W. H. SHAILER, Clerks. After the appointment of several Committees, the letters from the churches were read, which occupied the concluding portion of the morning, and the whole of the afternoon session. These were very interesting. They reported few revivals, but generally a healthful state of religion, and a growing Interest in the great objects of church organization and the Christian life. The misonary cause is evidently taking fresh hold on the hearts of the people. Sabbath schools are sustained with undiminished vigor. Many of the letters referred to slavery, and some to the decision of the church not to admit slave-holders to their communion. Yet every expression was kind, and nothing was read or uttered adapted to create dissatisfac tion or provoke discussion. A rigid disciplin seems to have been preserved in the churches. Instances of defection have arisen from he prevalence of Miller's views on the subject of Christ's second advent, but the ultimat result has been happy, rather than otherwise, n most cases. The churches, with scarce an exception, are now in a state of general harmony and prosperity. We give a statisti-

car putilina	ing or i	ne auc	mon	Banu	um	minute	****
Added	by Ba	ptism,				535	
44	by Lo	tter,				288	
Restor	ed, .					8	
Dismis	sed, .					384	
Erased	١, .					66	
Exclud	led, .					120	
Died,						108	
Total in all the churches,						8898	
Net ga	in duri	ng the	year	, .		153	
After the	elette	rs wer	e ren	d, the	C	ommit	tee

of Arrangements reported that public services would be held in the evening, and a sermon preached by L. F. Beecher, of Portland, Me. Prayer was offered by Dr. Babcock, and the neeting adjourned.

EVENING SERVICE.-In the evening the ouse was well filled, and the exercises were interesting. After the introductory services, which the Rev. Mr. Flanders assisted

to the impenitent of the congregation.

The sermon was listened to with attention, nd we hope good impressions were made. THURSDAY MORNING .- Prayer having been ffered by the Rev. Professor Ripley, applications were received from three new churche for admission to the Association, viz: North Vrentham, Braintree, and Dedham. Their

letters were read, and each was admitted. The Right Hand of Fellowship was extended by the Moderator to their delegates. The Circular Letter, prepared by Rev. J. W. Parker, was read, and cordially adopted.

The remainder of the morning session was chiefly occupied with the report of the Committee appointed last year on the subject of a division of the Association. This Committee had written to the churches, and from most of them obtained replies decidedly in favor of a division. The Association is now so large that the smaller churches cannot provide for it. Hence it must every year sit in Boston, or them obtained replies decidedly in favor of a division. The Association is now so large that the smaller churches cannot provide for it. Hence it must every year sit in Boston, or with some church in its immediate neighborhood. Farther, the meetings of each session are less interesting on account of the great amount of business to be despatched. The Committee, on the ground that there must be a division, recommended that a new Association be formed, of which Lowell should be the centre, embracing a part of the Salem and a part of the Boston Associations. This report elicited remarks from a large number of brethren. Some preferred that the Boston Association be divided into three bodies, the city churches making one body. The plan, however, which it was finally agreed to recommend, was to divide the Association into two parts, North and South. The Boston North Association to embrace the Union Street, Baldwin Place, Bowdoin Square, Tremont Street, and Independent churches of the city, with the two churches in Cambridge, and all North and North West. The Boston South Association to embrace the Union Street, Baldwin Place, Bowdoin Square, Tremont Street, and Independent churches of the city, with the two churches in Cambridge, and all North and North West. The Boston South Association to embrace Charles Street, Federal Street, Harvard Street, and South Boston, in the city, and all South and South West. This recommendation goes back to the churches, and they are requested to say the Boston of the cambridge and they are requested to say the Boston in the churches, and they are requested to say the Boston in 1834. The committee are

in their letters next year whether they approve of the plan, and if so, to which division they prefer to belong .- This question was re garded as one of much difficulty, and different views upon it are still entertained. The discussion, however, was conducted with good feeling and in a Christian spirit. The subject was not disposed of until the afternoon session had partly elapsed.

While committees were preparing to report opportunity was given to the Rev. J. M. Peck, and to the Rev. M. J. Gonsalves, to address the meeting. Mr. Peck spoke on the subject of education in the West. Mr. Gonsalves stated some facts relative to Madeira, his naent state of the religious world require should tive land, to which he intends soon to return as a missionary on his own charges. It was suggested that a collection be taken, to give all disposed an opportunity to aid him, in the fulfilment of his noble purpose, and the boxes were accordingly passed.

The following resolutions were proposed, and adopted with remark. On the adoption of the first, Rev. Wm. Bentley offered special

Resolved, That the death of Rev. Wm. Collier, for many years a venerated minister of Association, be regarded as an admonition God to us who survive, that we cherist

spirit of the ascended Espains may rest on their successors.

Resolved, That this Association feel a deep interest in the conversion of the abundance of the sea to God, and cordially commend the cause of seamen to the churches.

Whereas, for some time past we have felt the need of a new collection of hymns for the use of our churchea in their public worship; and whereas the new work entitled the Paalmist, edited by two brothers connected with this body, supplies this need, and answers admirably, the edited by two brothers connected with this body, supplies this need, and answers admirably, the end for which it was designed, therefore, Resolved, That in our opinion the Psalmist is worthy the patronage, by the Baptist denomination, and we cordially recommend its adoption in all our churches.

The next session of this body is to be held with the Tremont Street Church (Rev. Mr. Colver's) The Rev. R. W. Cushman is to preach the sermon; the Rev. T. C. Tingley

The session was concluded by appropriate remarks and prayer from the Moderator.

Meeting of the American Board. The American Board of Commissioners for

Foreign Missions concluded, last week, its 34th meeting, which was held at Rochester, N. Y. The meeting commenced Tuesday, P. M., Sept. 12th. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D., presided. Letters were read from several members who were unable to be present. The Treasurer's report was read by Henry Hill, Esq. From this we learn that the total expenditure of the Board during the year, has been \$256,687,85. Receipts, by donations, \$222,014,90. Legacies and interest on funds, in addition to these, 22,209,53, so that there is now a balance on hand of \$ 253,65.

The annual sermon was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Dr. Skinner, of New York city, from Phil. 3: 13. Special reports were read on Wednesday, from Rev. Dr derson, Rev. Mr. Greene, and Rev. Dr. Armstrong. In the afternoon a special committee reported with reference to the affairs of the Board generally, Some parts of this will be deeply interesting to the whole religiou nity. We extract from the reports in the Recorder.

by offering prayer, Mr. Beecher announced the following text: "Are there few that be saved?" (Luke 13: 23.) The first object of the sermon was to inquire into the causes why so few are saved.

1. Not because there are not ample provisions made. In illustrating this point, he represented the means of salvation as a way, and compared it to the Appian way from Rome to Brundusium. It is a permanent way, an easy way, a plain way. Not therefore a limitarian way, neither a way which men are PELATIAH PERRIT, Esq. from the con

Rome to Brundustum. It is a permanent way, an early way, a plain way. Not therefore a limitarian way, neither a way which men are compelled to travel, willing or unwilling.

2. Not because of any insuperable difficulties in the way.

3. The cause is not to be found in any determination of God. The whole world is invited—whosoever will. Why then are so few saved? In answering this question positively, he remarked that the way is open to two classes, the innocent and the penitent. We are all guilty; therefore, by penitence and faith we appear in the innocence of another. He proceeded to give a comprehensive view of man's moral condition and relations, and of man's moral condition and relations, and direct and pointed application of the decourse to the impenitent of the concluded with a direct and pointed application of the concursion of the committee, this can be best accomplished by bringing the officers together in one the fault of God. He concluded with a direct and pointed application of the descourse to the impenitent of the concretation, which here is not the fault of God. He concluded with a direct and pointed application of the concretation, which was brained to with attention, The sermon was listened to with attention, the procession was listened to with attention, and the penitent of the concretation of the concluded with a direct and pointed application of the descourse to the impenitent of the concluded with a direct and pointed application of the concluded with a direct and pointed application of the descourse to the impenitent of the concluded with a direct and pointed application of the descourse to the impenitent of the concluded with a direct and pointed application of the descourse to the impenitent of the concluded with a direct and pointed application of the descourse to the impenitent of the concluded with a direct and pointed application of the descourse to the impenitent of the concluded with a direct and pointed application of the descourse to the impenitent of the concluded with a direct phished by ornging the officers together in one house. The house, with the exception of the Committee Room, which was furnished by donations, is independent of the general funds of the Society. The Library is valuable—probably the best missionary library in the country. The books are obtained partly by donations, but there are some works which they are obliged to nurchase. The Cabinet is supplied by specimens are some works which they are obliged to purchase. The Cabinet is supplied by specimens of curiosities, chiefly illustrative of the manners and customs and idolutries of the heathen world, etters were read, and each was admitted. building all the assorting and packing is done

satisfied, from a close scrutiny of the matter, that this is no more than sufficient for their support, and no more than the average salaries of the Pastors in Boston; and that the offices could not be filled for less. The compensation for copying, &c. is fixed by the Prudential Committee, some members of which are accustomed to hire such services. More than one third of the salaries of the officers is paid from the income of a permanent fund long since provided for this purpose.

AEKNTS.

The committee are aware with how much impatience travelling agents are viewed by a portion of the Christian community, and they hope the time will come when they may be dispensed with. But, up to this time, they cannot see how funds sufficient to carry on the operations of the Board could have been obtained without them.

CONCENTATION.

The main strength of the Board should be contrated upon those points where the greatest results are promised. The feeble and inefficient missions should be discontinued; among which, in particular, they would notice that to Greece. The mission in Ahmednugger needs to be enlarged, for the reason that the gospel there is affecting a whole caste. In view of the fact that there is an English mission at Bombay, that should be given up, and the missions in that quarter can be done cheaper by presses disconnected with the Board,) should be made merely a printing establishment, and no more missionaries employed there than is necessary for that purpose. But the committee have perfect confidence in leaving these matters, in the hands of the delayer the propose. But the committee have perfect confidence in leaving these matters, in the hands of the delayer these matters, in the hands of the delayer the propose. But the committee, the propose is a first the propose of the confidence in Board and out.

The main strength of the Board should be conceived the propose of the confidence in the propose of the confidence in the propose in this sway. Thus the collectors. The propose is this sway. Thus the collecto printing establishment, and no more missionaries employed there than is necessary for that
purpose. But the committee have perfect confidence in leaving these matters in the hands of the
Prudential Committee.

DEBT. The committee do not see how an occasional debt can be avoided, but by regular and systematic contributions, and by carrying out the principles advocated in this report. It is believed that Christians have such yet to learn, in laying them in store for by this object. This Board is but the agent of the churches. They can do no more than the churches give them the means of doing.

use of missions. Chancellor Walworth introduces as follows: id he was satisfied that the gratuitous distri-

ad pursued. ring back one cent, it would be desirable to an edict as the following. nve it distributed. He did not believe there was any policy more to be deprecated than that can be put into the hands of some that do not care anything about missions. Judge Darling said that in the church to which he belonged they managed to distribute 120 copies of the Day Spring, which were subscribed and paid for; and the result brings more than a bundred dollars to the Board. Other form ing the press. We want a publication a hundred dollars to the Board. Other facts

dividual in an organization of the called upon the individual. He was an aged man, a revolutionary pensions. He was exceedingly interested in him, and inquired of him how he first became interested in this cause. He replied,—"Many years ago our minister said, in two Sabbaths a missionary will come and make an admissed to see him. I took \$2, and "Many years ago our minister said, in two Sabbaths a missionary will come and make an address. I wished to see him. I took \$2, and the wished make and thought if I liked him pretty well, I would give \$1, and if I liked him pretty well, I would give \$1, and if I liked him very well, I would give \$1, and if I liked him very well, and gave him the whole. He had a copy of the Missionary Herald, and wished me to subscribe for it, which I did. I read it and kept reading and residn and thinking and thinking; and I kept risin and risin in mediately punished according to the pontificial decrees and constitutions.

The 2d article of this edict demands that they give up all real estate, and funded property. The 3d, that they confine themselves in the Jewish Quarters. The 4th forbids they wanted us to double, and then I gave \$200, and last year \$300." The pastor said that man reach his Bible and the Missionary Herald.

The 2d article of this edict demands that they give up all real estate, and funded property. The 3d, that they confine themselves in the Jewish Quarters. The 4th forbids them to eat or associate with Christians, and accludes all Jews from the benefit of ordinaries and public houses. The 5th forbids their entering a Christian house; 6th, forbids

larly good and interesting.

Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Hartford, said he differed from Mr. Eddy as to the necessity of an exigency of exigencies are multiplied, they lose their power. The effect upon business men is bad. They say they do not do business in this way. And unless some plan can be devised, by which the Prudential Committee can know how to graduate their expenses, we shall have criese coming so often that we shall be left without a crisis. There is a bility enough; but there is a great difference between ability and available ability. There are many members of the churchworth \$100,000, which might just as well be in Long Island Sound, as to be in their hands, so far as the ability of the church is concerned. The Prudential Committee are obliged to graduate the contributions, by the available ability of the churchs; which is the same as to say more piety. How then can the available ability in the churches; which is the same as to say more piety. How then can the available ability of the churches be increased? It must be done by laboring to bring up the standard of piety, and this will create an interesting for the character of another celebrated German same correspondence, same correspondence, same correspondence, so be increased? It must be done by laboring to bring up the standard of piety, and this will create capital for benevolent objects. If we go beyond this enpital, we shall lose the people. When you have thread the fountin, then you may lead it off in the various channels. I hold it to be just as much the duty of ministers to preach on missions as any other subject. But a great deal depends on the manner in which it is done. The people must not be scolded. Light and love to the service of God is almost entirely unterest the two springs of benevolence.

Another inquired, Do you consider that agenus are needed to sir up the pastors?

Dr. Seell. If the pastor is not awake to this subject, he is not fit to preach on any subject. I don't object to agents, but don't feel the need of them. We let them go where they are needed.

Papal Edict against the Jews. THE INQUISITION REVIVED!

A new and startling measure has been adopted against that persecuted people, the A discussion, after the reading of the port, was called out by an inquiry from Hon. S. Popery, and shows what other classes of men may expect at the Pope's hands, if they ever may expect at the Pope's hands, if they ever and Day Spring. These publications were become his political dependents. A corresshown to be indispensable—to be above all pondent has copied from a foreign paper, the price, as an indirect means of sustaining the substance of the edict referred to, which he

Mr. Entrop - I suppose funds are getting bution of our documents had done more to increase our funds than any other cause. The Day Spring goes into all our families, and so called Holy Father, thinking it would be ultivates a missionary spirit among the but lost labor to send forth a second Tetzel for the sale of indulgences, has hit upon this vening were generally distributed—if 50 method for recruiting his finances. Many of or 100,000 copies were printed for gratuitous the friends of pure religion had fondly hoped distribution, it would bring a corresponding that the Inquisition was a thing of by-gone return to the treasury. He hoped the comittee would persevere in the course they did pursued. Mr. Greene said if the Day Spring did not tinue to cherish this hope after reading such

[Given at Ancona, June 24th, 1843.] EDICT OF THE INQUISITION OF ANCONA AGAINST THE JEWS.

and paid for; and the result brings more than a hundred dollars to the Board. Other facts of equal interest were stated. We quote again from the Recorder:

Mr. Hill recapitulated that part of his report which relates to the Herald and Day Spring, and said, as an illustration of the influence of gratuitous distributions, that they had in fifteen years past, received very regular donations from an individual. He was an aged man, are towns or country districts. We decree as follows. I. From the interval of two months after the date of this day, all gypey and Christices and years ago our minister said, in two Sabbaths a missionary will come and make an address. I wished to see him. I took \$2, and or the services of any Christian nurse or availing themselves of the services of any Christian nurse or availing themselves of the services of any Christian nurse or availing themselves of the services of any Christian in any observance of the disciplinary laws, relative to the Israelites residing within our jurisdiction, authorised by that despatch of the Sacred and Supreme Inquisition of Rome, dated, June 10th, 1843, expressly enjoining and commanding the observance of the disciplinary laws, relative to the Israelites residing within our jurisdiction, authorised by that despatch of the Sacred and Supreme Inquisition of Rome, dated, June 10th, 1843, expressly enjoining and commanding the observance of the disciplinary laws, relative to the Israelites residing within our jurisdiction, authorised by that despatch of the Sacred and Supreme Inquisition of Rome, dated, June 10th, 1843, expressly enjoining and commanding the observance of the disciplinary laws, relative to the Israelites residing within our jurisdiction, authorised by that despatch of the Sacred and Supreme Inquisition of Rome, dated, June 10th, 1843, expressly enjoining and commanding the observance of the disciplinary laws, relative to the Israelites residing within our jurisdiction, authorised by that despatch of Sacred and Supreme Inquisition of Rome, dated

On Thursday, a pleasant discussion arose their entering a Christian house; 6th, forbids

The people must not be scolded. Light and love are the two springs of benevolence.

In respect to agents, there is a feeling rising up against them. You might as well cut off your right hand, and go to cultivating a farm, as to attempt to carry on this cause without agents.

When, two or three years ago, it was said that 1-4 or 1-3 of the members of the churches give nothing to this cause, I was surprised. I thought it could not be so with my people. I was sepecially careful to request the committee to call on all. But, on making an investigation, I found that 14 to 1-3 gave nothing at all. I never was more disappointed. I have come to the conclusion that this business will never be done well, till it is under pastoral supervision. In answer to the question how his church was organized, br. Hawes said, they were organized by appointing collectors, male and female, for the various societies.

collectors, male and female, for the various societies.

Rev. Dr. Snell said that in 1810, in the town
where he resides, which contained 1100 or 1200
inhabitants, from \$3000 to \$5000 a year was expended for intoxicating liquors. This was the
time when our missionary operations commenced.
The first Sabbath of the year, after the organization of the Board, he presented the subject, and
told them that they must give, and save it tout for
rum drinking. He obtained about \$40. This
was the commencement. We are a small town
in Mass. never exceeding 1500 inhabitants. We
have divided it into nine districts. A gentleman
and a lady are appointed to every district, as collectors, whose business it is to go to every individual family and person, and ask what they
will give. We have an annual meeting, and the
collectors come together and bring the results of
their efforts.

It is known what each collector obtains, and
what seab distincts the various societies.

He was the there.

He has pubhave spent in Heidelberg, than I have ever
seen in Boston during all the years I have
sleved there.

We have had the pleasure of an introduction to Professor Umbreit, one of the most
distinguished Hebrew and Oriental scholars
in Germany. The Studies und Kritiken,
"Studies and Criticism," a celebrated critical
and theological Review, formerly under the
care of Dr. Paulus, is now conducted by Drs.
Umbreit and Ullman, assisted by Giesseler,
Neander and others. We attended one of
Umbreit's lectures thay before yesterday. His
subject was the 72d Psalm, which, with the
2d and the 110th, are the only ones which he
decidedly considers Messianic. He has pub-It is known what each collector obtains, and decidedly considers Messianic. He has pub-At its known what each conjector obtains, and what each district and each individual contributes. All the towns in the ministerial association have an annual meeting. The names of all the contributors are printed, with the amounts contributors are printed, with the amounts con-

not been clearly defined; but he is understood generally to be somewhat moderate, perhaps Orthodox, but not severely so. His appearance and manners are interesting. He is about the ordinary height, quite slender, thin face, vivacious blue eyes, and a very broad lofty forehead. He has, in his countenance, a great deal of what the French call spiriballe, that is, an expression of refinement and intelligence. About 15 students were present in his lecture-room, most of them quite youthful it. To this class I would earnestly and affect was present that the proposition, but have as yet seen us way bufficiently clear for them to come out of it. To this class I would earnestly and affect in the position, but a proposition, but against the system of domestic slavery, that I am enance the aystem of domestic slavery, that I am enance the ending. There are many engaged in this practice, towards whom I entertain sentiments of affection and esteem; and I will do them the aystem of domestic slavery, that I am ending.

subjects of so much moment. Dr. A. specifies, a manner as to destroy their self-respect, and to give them a mornifying sense of their desdiffication. The sense of their desdiffication of lawlessness; recklessness of life and property; inadequate legal protection; and oppression. Of the latter evil be speaks thus:

"Are there not at this moment in our land."

"Are there not at this moment in our land."

"Are there not at this moment in our land."

"Are there not at this moment in our land."

"Are there not at this moment in our land."

"Are there not at this moment in our land."

"Are there not at this moment in our land two millions and a half of native born Americans, stripped of every right? Human beings made in God's own image, and yet bought and sold like cattle? This is a subject that has awakened the thoughts and touched the hearts of men of all parties, from Washington and Jefferson, down to Adams, and Jay, and Key of our day. And the wise and the pious of every religious denomination have, with the Edwardses, and Benezets, and Finleys of former times, untied their coursels, and their rayars for the series columns, for a short account of the

fluctuations in our national policy? Which, the free or the slave-holding States—have filled. controlled the national policy? why have the interests of the North and the West been almost entirely neglected in our commercial stipulations with other countries? What has embarrassed and prostrated those institutions which are so vitally connected with their enterprise and their prosperity? What has nainly produced such universal depreciation and suffering in the North and West? Where are the debtors? and what prospect is there that these will ever discharge even a moiety of their enormous obligations? These are momentous questions, and they can be easily answered by any one who has read the congressional speeches and reports made during the last few years by the ablest men of both parties, and looked into the diplomacy, and examined the statistics of the general government. Such an one needs not to be told how closely connected is our national suffering with our national oppression; and he will have no confidence in any party measures, or in any system of policy which does not look to the root of the evil."

Slavery opposed in the South.

week, exhort the abolitionists to take courage and persevere, but they will encourage and remember their poor neighbor.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

- We hope the friends in New York will nestice this, stimulate each other. Cassius M. Clay is leading the way in Kentucky. He has before lifted his voice, but he has now taken his pen. His articles appear in the Intelligencer,

ter; quoting the Randolphs, Marshalls, addressed the Association upon the subje orthern friends who are so careful not to hearted Christian, called to and educate offend Southern ears, should read these arti- the ministry, I know of no prospect more it cles, and be ashamed of their own want of viting than that opened upon the be owing is an extract from one of the commu cations of Mr. Janney.

up our waste places, and the Old Dominion would soon resume her rank among the foremost States in the Union. It is well known that the emigration of about fifty Northern families into the adjoining county of Fairfax, has already raised the price of land considerably, and the example of their free labor system is likely to have the most beneficial results.

al safety from the liberation of the states, evinces a degree of prejudice that is truly assonishing. It must be evident to every reflecting mind, that the danger is altogether on the other side.

The afternoon was nearly occupied in resemble to the churches. These were unusually interesting, for nearly all cos-

that is, an expression of refinement and intelligence. About 15 students were present in his lecture-room, most of them quite youthful in their appearance, and all very attentive.

Learning and Influence on the state of Woodward College, Ohio, delivered an address at the late Commencement of that College, in which he enumerated some of the principal evils which exist in our country, and exhibited their remedy, with the manner of its application. That address has been published in New York, and contains many just and important sentiments, expressed in a bold and vigorous style. It is gratifying to see such men, improving such occasions and employing such measures, to enlighten and influence the public hind, in the right way, on subjects of so much moment. Dr. A. specifies, among the designated evils, a wide spread description of the principal evils which exist in our country, and exhibited their remedy, with the manner of the civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interest as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interest as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interest as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interest as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interest as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interest as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interests as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interests as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interests as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interests as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error, it is your interests as well as whole civilized world are against you, and if you are in error,

ses, and Benezets, and Finleys of former times, united their counsels and their prayers for the removal of this great national evil. Indeed, during a residence of years in the midst of slavery, we never met with but one individual who did not profess to deplore it as our country's heaviest calamity. Now, however, many have changed their language; but their convictions, we believe, are still the same as ever, and on influence can much longer restrain the expreschanged their language; but their convictions, we believe, are still the same as ever, and no influence can much longer restrain the expression of them. The present position of the public mind on this subject, is, to a great extent, altogether unnatural, un-dmerican. Its inconsistency is too deeply felt to suffer us to stand still, and—we cannot go backward.

But in the righteous retributions of Providence, evils must and will befall the oppressor and these evils will continue to increase and multiply till he turn from his way, or perial multiply till he turn from his way, or perial prosperity—education, religion, every thought strikingly verified in the results of our national census. But it is not a decline in mere temporal prosperity—education, religion, every though which strengthens, and elevates, and purifies society—is there suffering. No patriot, no Christian can think of these things without awful forebodings.

This, however, is not all; it is a national ovil, and the whole nation feels it in all its interests. What has produced such disastrosifictuations in our national policy? Which, the removals, etc., often equalled the increase d, yet did they continue in their labor of love from the first, nearly all the important offices of the general government, and in this way controlled the national policy? Why have the dentity dwelt with them, giving earnest of bet-

it to his own glory by opening the hearts and purses of friends until his house be built.*

I fear making this communication too long, What we have long expected is beginning but one other fact I must mention before to be realized. Slavery is finding in her closing. This people have ever remembered both the slave and the heathen. Amid all to avow their hostility, and declare war their weakness and poverty, they both gave against her before the world. There will, at and prayed for those who were perishing for no distant day, be seen among slave-holders, tack of knowledge. They have an interesting n movement similar to the Washingtonian Sabbath school, and observe the monthly con-movement among ingeriates. They are openmovement among ingbriates. They are open-ing their eyes; they will strike hands—pledge was my privilege to attend. Nearly half the nselves to each other; and not only, like church and a large number of children were

Waldo Baptist Association. Me.

This body met with the Second Baptist published at Lexington, the capital of the State, and are read by thousands. What Church in Palermo, on the 13th and 14th inst. nust be the result, if he can thus continue It was very fully attended, and its business without open opposition, in the heart of a transacted spiritedly and harmoniously. After lave State, to denounce slavery ; to denounce its organization, and the appointment of the it "in the name of the soil it dishonors, in the necessary standing Committees, the annual name of an offended God, of outraged human-sermon was preached by Rev. C. G. Porter. ity, of advancing civilization, and of his "Wilt thou not revive us again," was his text insulted and bleeding countrymen."

But Mr. Clay is not the only Southerner who is now writing against slavery. In Virginia, Mr. Janney, of Loudon county, argues the subject in column after column of successive numbers of the Baltimore Saturday Virginia, "The yenerable Father Kendall them ive numbers of the Baltimore Saturday Vis- again." The venerable Father Kendall then Fitzburghs, &c., of other days, against the Home Missions, calling attention especially to system, and adducing, at considerable length, the history of West Indian emancipation in of the cross are more needed than in say proof of its safety and its advantages. Our other portion of New England. To the warms moral courage and manly virtue. The fol-lowing is an extract from one of the commuin some of these fast growing settle "Now I ask, are not the slaves of Virginia gathering a little flock of disciples about him, "Now I ask, are not the slaves of Virginia as well prepared for freedom as were those of the British West Indies? I have no doubt they are better prepared, and that their emancipation would be the means of raising the price of real estate sufficiently to pay for them all. Lands in this State would then be worth as much as they are in Pennsylvania and New York; emigrants from the North would fill up our waste places, and the Old Dominion would soon resume her rank among the force.

The house in which the Association was

tered over the fields and by the road-side, and "To entertain apprehensions for our personing for four personing for four the liberation of the slaves. liberation of the slaves, a relish the novelty of the scene s

was accepted the principal of the principal was Campl who claims acknowled power to dithe character was most sionally peavidence would dire audience, to then lookithen beck. If she he realous an and kneel—your ribt comply will it will be demnation down with would be a wlate cry, tions, until was effects

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informed Sterling, o

God has, of late, greatly blessed the churches another scene. entiments do them heir eyes ome out of and affec-ubject for early the ou, and if as well as I that you

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iation. Me.

Second Baptist

h and 14th inst.

niously. After intment of the

. C. G. Porter. " was his text; very appropri-f the churches od has revived the prayer of

not revive us

Kendall then n the subject of on especially to he missionaries than in any To the warm

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fancy led, upon y furnished for s of ladies and und, were scat nple repast with ne afforded. urches. These r nearly all con-

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referred, with the subject of the disposition of worse, deceivers and being deceived. the money son hand, to the Committee on Foreign Missions. Rev. Mr. Williams, a member of the Board of Foreign Missions, being pres ent, was called upon, and cheerfully afforded the information that Dr. Pattison had not furnished. Subsequently the Committee reported a preamble and resolutions, in substance as follows. That, as a humble contributor to the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions, this Association has a right to make inquiries as to the disposition made of its money;that it had also the right to expect an answer to such inquiries, conveying the information desired, and not reproof for the inquiry; but that, having received the information it sought from Mr. Williams, they recommend the transmission of funds on hand to the Board. The Committee further recommended that the Association express a desire for the adoption of such measures, by the next Triennial Convention at Philadelphia, as will unite the denomination in the free States in the missionary enterprise. This report was unanusly accepted. The contributions of the Waldo Association being so small in amount, its action upon this subject may seem very much like "a tempest in a tea-pot," but it strikes me that he who of his poverty gives his mite, has the same rights as the rich contributor of thousands. Good feeling,-to say

"An invitation was given to those who desired prayer for conversion, or for complete sanctification, to come to a place designated, which was accepted by a number. Some prayed, some shouted, some exhorted, and some were convulsed with laughter, at the same time. The principal actor was a man whose name was Campbell, as I was told, from New York, who claimed, and whose claim appeared to be acknowledged by his brethren, to possess the power to discern the state of the heart, and decide the character of men. His mode of operation was mostly panlomimical: the "spirit" occasionally permitting him to shout, thereby giving evidence of the strength of his lungs. He would direct his attention to some person in the would direct he attended to comply with statement on some person in the state of the heart, and decide the character of mes. His mode of operation was mostly pagedinalized.

Church Constituted.

Church Constituted.

Church Constituted.

A regular Baptist church was constituted on the strength of his longs. He would direct his attention to some person in the would make the order of public services on the strength of his longs. He would direct his attention to some person in the such consequence of the strength of his longs. He would direct his attention to some person in the such consequence of the strength of his longs. He would direct his attention to some person in the such consequence of the strength of his longs. He would direct his attention to some person in the such consequence of the strength of his longs. He would direct his attention to some person in the such consequence of the strength of his longs and the strength of his longs and the strength of his longs are not seen for state of the strength of his longs are not seen for state of the strength of his longs are not strength of his long

God has, of late, greatly blessed the churches of his Son in all parts of this Association. Several of these churches, however, are destitute of pastors, partly from covetousness, partly from poverty, and in no small degree from the misdirected ambition of the younger portion of the ministry. In every direction, are churches desiring ministers, and ministers seeking employment, the one offering too little and the other desiring too much. The cause of God will receive a new impulse when young ministers become willing to make places for themselves instead of seeking places ready made to their hands;—when they shall leave the rich churches to look for pastors for themselves, while the poorer are sought out and

This Mr. Sterling had in the morning of that very day been "sanctified and crowned," At the last meeting of the Association, a by the laying on of hands.

atrong effort was made to divert the contribu- An attempt was made, by groans, gestures, tions of the churches composing this body, threats, &c., to sanctify Mr. Gregory, but us it for foreign missions, from the Board of For-eign Missions to the Provisional Committee. his damnation sealed; and the murmur was Complaints of extravagance on the part of the heard, "If his damnation is not sealed now, it Board, in payment of its officers, were made, never will be."

and explanations desired. It was then voted to retain the funds on hand until the Secretary of the Waldo Foreign Mission Society

could correspond with the Secretary of the
Board, and obtain the information desired. On Thursday morning, of this year, the Sec- pieties! Well did the Saviour say, "Watch retary reported that he had obeyed the instruc-tions given him, and written to the Secretary and well the apostle, "Be sober; be vigiat Boston, but that the answer he had received lant; for your adversary the devil goeth was of so unsatisfactory a nature, that he had about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he not felt himself authorized, as treasurer of may devour." The prediction of the apostle the Society, to pay over the funds in his hands. was never more truly fulfilled than now, that The letter he had received was then read, and evil men and seducers shall wax worse and

For the Christian Reflector.

Money Restored. MR. EDITOR, -A letter, of which the follow-

ing is a copy, came to hand on the 17th inst. mailed at Boston.

"Here are three dollars which I have wrong-

"Here are three dollars which I have wrong-fully taken from you, and I make you restitu-tion, and ask your forgiveness and your prayers that God will forgive the same. And I expect to meet you at his bar, with all the human family, in 1843. May you and I be ready for that event."

A Christian Brother.

If a Christian brother should chance to see his notice of his letter, he may be assured that the money has come safely to me, and that the wrong is cheerfully forgiven. He is perfectly right in making restitution, and perfectly wrong in believing in Millerism. If, however, the world and his life should continue for years to come, I hope he will "go and sin no more." SILA.

North Middleboro', Sept. 20, 1843.

Correspondence from Maine. DEAR BROTHER GRAVES,-Thus far, my

visit to the State of Maine has been truly a

delightful one. My own soul has been refreshed. The people of God in these parts are truly nothing of good manners,—would suggest that if any distinction is to be made, the greater in the cause of God. The doctrines of the that it any distinction is to be made, the greater respect should be paid to the poverty-stricken siver. respect should be paid to the poverty-stricken giver.

An important movement was recommended by the committee on Domestic Missions, and adopted by the Association. There is to be appointed, for the year upon which we have entered, a suitable person to take the oversight of the destitute churches within the limits of the Association—to preach to and visit them himself—to send others for the same purpose,—to introduce proper candidates for settlement over each of them, or some two or three of them, as circumstances may require, and to endeavor to raise means for the accomplishment of these purposes. If this project is properly carried out, it is to be hoped that soon every church will have its pastor, or stated soon every church will have its pastor, or stated preaching for the whole or part of the time. from Waterville and Newton. Bro. Bradford If we can thus adopt a modification of the is brother to Rev. S. S. Bradford, who graduat-Methodist itinerating plan, it will be of imed at Brown University, and is now pastor of mense service to the cause in this quarter.

the first Baptist Church in Pawtucket, R. I.

During the forenoon of Thursday, the AssoThese brethren are settled over two large ciation listened to an interesting discourse flourishing churches, and owe their present ele-from Mr. Williams upon Foreign Missions. In the afternoon, Father Kendall preached affectionate and pious mother, who has been a member of the Baptist church for many years, was also an address from Mr. Curtis, of Calais, upon slavery. Rev. B. F. Shaw, of at the house of her son-in-law, Rev. Francis Calais, upon slavery. Rev. B. F. Shaw, of China, was chosen delegate to the next trien-nial convention, Rev.S. G. Surgent, of Belfast, substitute.

I have thus given you a rough sketch of the more important proceedings of this Association—a sketch that I trust will not be entirely devoid of interest to your readers. I will only add, that within the limits of this body there are twenty-three churches, and about two thousand communicants.

LAYMAN.

LAYMAN.

Second Advent Camp Meeting.

At the house of her son-in-law, Rev. Francis Smith, pastor of the 4th Baptist Church in possesses the important reference to the same article, which same article, which speared sometime since in the Index, reflecting severely on Mr. Stow. The reason is obtained appeared sometime since in the Index, reflecting severely on Mr. Stow. The reason is obtained to the passed of the Mayor.

A crowded public meeting had been held in the speared sometime since in the Index, reflecting severely on Mr. Stow. The reason is obtained to the way they should not evince sympathy for the Free Church of Scotland, and to hear statements of Rev. Drs. Candish, Gordon, and others, who had article with one, and then the design of the state of Scotland, and to hear statements of Rev. Drs. Candish, Gordon, and others, who had article with one, and then the design of the defired his article on the basis of the three which followed. We observed the contradictory to each other. He started with one, and then the design of the defired had the defired of his article, which speared sometime since in the Index, reflecting severely on Mr. Stow. The reason is obtained severely on Mr. Stow. The deditor of the Index, in that article, which speared sometime since Boardman and sister Cummings, Missionaries The Rev. A. Gregory, a highly esteemed to Burmah, were members of this church, and Baptist minister in Connecticut, has given to the Christian Secretary an account of a camp neeting recently held at Stepney, which labors with the church, for seven years past. ost staggers belief. We cannot sufficient- In the year 1840 Bro. B. baptized one hundred ln the year 1840 Bro. B. baptized one hundred by deplore the perversion of religious truth to such awful delusions and funatical mockeries. The following extract from this account is sufficient to show the excess of religious riet, in which members of that meeting indulged. It was all a scene of strange confusion, as unlike the meetings our Saviour conducted while one earth as an except the saviour conducted while one earth as an except the saviour conducted while one earth as a constant to the saviou while on earth, as can possibly be conceived.

"An invitation was given to those who desired."

This is also an interesting, flourishing, kind-

tained good news of the salvation of souls, give a subsequent paragraph, describing a large and efficient church. We bespeak for them the sympathies of the churches which abound in wealth and numbers. Com.

> "CASTE AND SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAN CHURCH."-Wiley and Putnam, of New York, have published a pamphlet with this title, which is said to be from the pen of John Jay, Esq., a lawyer of that city, and a son of Judge Jay of Bedford. It is an exposition of the proeedings of the Episcopal Seminary in N. Y. in the case of Alexander Crummell, who was late years, among scholars and theologians in refused admission on account of his color. It Europe, in the subject of Egyptian antiquities. is so much occasion for the wholesome reentence from this essay. After graphically describing American slavery, he says:

ciation, making its present number of churches thirty. A Sabbath school anniversary was held on Wednesday evening. All the exerci-

Rev. J. Richardson preached the sermon. In 18mo. The Believer; Discourses by Rev Hugh the afternoon Rev. A. Jones, of Kennebunk White. 252 pp. 18mo. Jessy Allen, the Lame

DEDICATION AND ORDINATION AT MIDDLErown, Cr.—A new and beautiful meetinghouse has been completed by the Baptist Church and Society in Middletown, Ct. It was dedicated on the 6th inst. Rev. R. R. Raymond, of Hartford, preached the sermon, which is said to have been admirably adapted to the Church. Sermon by Rev. D. Ives, of Suffield, a sermon, " remarkable for its simplicity and appropriateness, and the admirable sentiments ter, W. G. Miller, H. Miller, J. Cookson, J. S. Eaton, and T. C. Teasdale.

The South Baptist Church in Hartford have placed an organ in the orchestra of their se, which is said to be remarkably sweet-

WATERVILLE COLLEGE .- The third instalment, of the five years subscription for Water-ville College, has become due. One of the ment, of the five years subscription for Waterville College, has become due. One of the subscribers, through Zion's Advocate, expresses pleasure in paying it. He thinks the money well appropriated. He says: "The Instructors are working men, and fully competent to give the mind a good intellectual and moral training. Young men who are willing to stand or fall, sink or swim, live or die, on the ground of their own merits, may find a good opportunity to prepare for life's contests, at Waterville."

The Christian Index complains of being misapprehended and misrepresented at the North, not by us alone, but by Mr. Colby, late editor of Zions' Advocate, and by Dr. Sharp, all with reference to the same article, which appeared a mentions since in the Lidex reflect.

The Editor's Table.

EGYPT AND THE BOOKS OF MOSES, or the Books of Moses illustrated by the Monuments of Egypt. With an appendix. By Dr. E. W. Hengstenberg, Professor of theology at Berlin. From the German, by R. D. C. Robbins, Abbot Resident, Theological Seminary, Andover. Andover: Allen Morrill and Wardwell. Boston: Gould, Kendall and Lincoln. 1843. A great interest has been awakendd, during

also reviews the conduct and writings of some Rosselini, Professor of Oriental languages and of the clergy of that church on the general antiquities, and his brother, accompanied subject of slavery. It is a forcible production, Champollion, a distinguished antiquarian, on a and every good man must lament that there s so much occasion for the wholesome re-nake which it administers, and that the faults the result of their associated labors and studies. of Episcopalians with reference to this sub-ject are not theirs alone. We quote a single Williams, a man of erudition, energy, and a sound judment, has published nine volumes, re-"And this is the system, surpassing in inherent wickedness, in selfishness, cruelty and excessive injustice, all other inventions which the devil or man ever conceived, for which God's ministers claim the sanction of heaven, proclaiming from the pulpit to the lordly despot, and the suffering slave, that God himself has established the relation and confirmed the master's title, and smiles upon the institution of American slavery. plete with most valuable instruction. In Prussia, account of the light which they cast upon the Mosaic history of the Bible. A more particular account of them will be found in the preface of confirmed the master's title, and similes upon the institution of American slavery.

"Slavery," says Dr. Dalcho, of South Carolina, "is not forbidden by the Divine law, so it is left to our own judgment whether we hold slaves as not."

account of them will be found in the preface of the work before us. The object of this volume was to collect and apply the results of the numerous authors and travellars, who have previously published, as far as they relate to the preface of Money.

By it is not forbidden by the Divine law, so it is left to our own judgment whether we hold slaves as not." MAINE Associations.—An account of the Books of Moses. It is just the thing wanted in Waldo Baptist Association will be found in another coulumn. We learn from the Advocate, that the Hancock Association met this year with the 1st Baptist Church in Sedgwick. The introductory sermon was preached by performed his labor with the utmost care, and Rev. A. Barrows, of Ellsworth. The letters so far as we can judge, with corresponding sucwere very interesting, most of the churches cess. The work has been suited in manu-having enjoyed revivals during the year. script to the eye of distinguished scholars, and Nearly five hundred have been added by bap-tism, and three new churches have been gathered. They were received into the Asso- ister's library will be complete without it. It is a

ses of the session were interesting. Sermons notice this week, but find our columns are from Rev. M. Carleton, of Salem, Ms., Rev. already full. We will give a list of them, and C. G. Porter, of Frankfort, and Rev. J. Gill-patrick, of Bluehill. notice those which merit special attention, more particularly hereafter. The Cottage patrick, of Bluehill.

The York Association met at Mills, N. H.

Fireside. By Rev. Henry Duncan, D. D. 250 pp. Port preached a missionary sermon. The Girl. By Grace Kennedy. 107 pp. 18mo. The letters from the churches show 79 baptisms. letters from the churches show 79 baptisms. for sale by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln .-Kingdom of Christ delineated. By Richard Whately, D. D. The Huguenot Captain, or Life of Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigne. Dr. Pusey Answered; By a graduate of Columbia College. The True Christian warned against the Errors of the Time; By Rev. Henry Ansaid to have been admirably adapted to the occasion. On the same day, Bro. WILLIAM G. HOWARD was ordained as pastor of the Church. Sermon by Rev. D. Ives, of Suffield, bath Schools. By Rev. Baron Stow. N. E. S. S. Union.—Elements of Astronomy; J. S. Taylor & Co. Bumstead's Second and Third it expressed." The other parts of the service were performed by Rev. Messrs. E. T. Win-Primary Schools. Wm. D Ticknor & Co.

Secular Intelligence.

Latest Foreign News.

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at this port on the 20th inst. bringing English papers to the 5th of September. The following is a brief

that he designed it as a place to slip out, if he found himself cornered. We cannot devote space to rehearse the whole matter. Mr. Colby has explained it sufficiently, we presume, for the Index. If our Southern friend could keep a little more cool, he would doubtless indicate more clearly.

We learn that the Rev. Warren Cooper has so far recovered his health as to be able to enter on the duties of the ministry. He has settled as Pastor of the Baptist Church in Fittzwilliam, N. H.

The South-Danvers Baptist Church and Society, have given the Rev. Phineas Stow, recently of the New-Hampton Theological Institution, a unanimous invitation to become their Pastor, and he has accepted their invitation.

Several communications received to which attention will be given in our next. D. L.'s third article on Odd Fellowship next week.

Where the sufficiently we presume, for the last accounts from Spain represent that Individual to the same monarchs.

The last accounts from Spain represent that inwitation.

The London papers contain a correspondence between 230 members of convocation and the expression of her views respecting Ireland.

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Domestic News.

Blow-UP AT GREAT FALLS.—Mr. John B. Wood, of Great-Falls. Somersworth, is the prosecuting agent of the old Temperance Society, and by his activity in bringing up the rum-sellers, he has obtained no little ill will from them. The way in which they have met his prosecutions shows pretty conclusively that however they may regard moral suasion as having an influence upon them, the rum-dealers or drinkers do not meet their opponents with the spirit of love and forbearance.

On Monday night last, after Mr. Wood and his family had retired, they were awaked about one o'clock by an explosion which seemed to threaten destruction to the house and all its tenants. The house was so wrecked that not a door of their sleeping chamber could be opened, and Mr. Wood and his wise had to escape through the window. The windows of the room occupied by two children were driven in, and their faces cut by the glass. As it was found that on that night the powder-house had been broken open and a keg of powder stolen, and their faces cut by the glass. As it was found that on that night the powder-house had been broken open and a keg of powder stolen, there is no doubt that the whole keg was placed at the side of the house, and then fired. The concussion was very great—the glass in the neighborhood was much shattered. Had the powder been placed under the house, it would have shivered it to atoms. The perpetrators are not vet discovered. The selectmen have offered \$300 for their detection.—Portsmouth Journal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DANVERS.—We learn from an extra of the Salem Gazette, for a ment of the sale

are not yet discovered. The selectmen have offered \$300 for their detection.—Portsmouth Journal.

Destructive Fire in Danvers.—We learn from an extra of the Salem Gazette, for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Savory's Express, that during the high wind from the westward, about 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the most central and important nosition in the South Parish of Danvers, viz., the spacious square occupied by the South Meeting House, the Hotels of Memrs. Goodridge and Dustin, the Post Office, the Warrent Bank, &c. &c. It commenced in Wm. Berry the Westward, about 12 o'clock last night, a fire in that town, which girst nine feet, was eat in its place sixty-one years ago, by Wm. Haven. It was then a twig, only a foot long.

Haven. It was then a twig, only a foot long.

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The Portsmouth Journal says that an elm leave in its place saity one generally a foot long.

The Portsmouth Journal And earn life in the law. It was the in the place in the law. It was t

We have no estimate of the loss of property by this fire—it must have been considerable. The Salem Register says, that the buildings burned which belonged to Mr. Goodridge, cost not less than \$16,000—and were insured for 6 or \$7,000. It is not known how the fire originated.—Mer. Journal.

Convention—An Assembly

The Salem Register anys, that is unitidingly burned which belonged to Mr. Goodridgs, control is as than \$16,000—and were burned for to make than \$16,000—and were burned for to make that \$16,000—and were burned for to make that \$16,000—and were burned for to make that \$16,000—and were burned for to make the second to the se

have been published, and it is with difficulty that the demand can be supplied.

The publisher would call particular attention, to this most valuable series of Question Books, believing as he does that they are "assurpassed of quasiless" by any before the public. And is expressing this opinion is does but relicease the united opinion of the thousands who have used them. Prices, Topical Question Book, \$12,50 per hundred, Infant Series, Nos. 1 and \$25,50 per housdred. For sale at the publishers's prices by \$1.5. WASHBURN at S. S. Depository, 79 Cornhill.

August 2.

THE PSALMIST; new collection of BYRNS, for the use of the

BAPTIST CHURCHES.
BY BARON STOW AND S. F. SMITH. BY BARON STOW AND S. F. SMITH.

THIS work contains nearly Tware Humans Human
original and selected, laugether with a collected
CHARTS AND NALECTIONS FOR CHARTIMO, at the resident
The neutrons and organically which have for a long
time here made, from various nections of the country, for
a new collection of Hymne, that should be adapted to the
wants of the charches generally, it is hoped will here be

wants of the charches generally, it is bepod will here be fully med.

Surprising as it may appear to those who are some of the great diversity of opinion and nates arony where anticipal predecence to hymna best swited to public worship, this naw in reference to hymna best swited to public worship, this naw collection meter with almost universal favor. It rapid introduction into charches in various parts of the country; the numerous nestimonials of approval and high commodation daily received, in consection with the acknowledged ability of the editors; the uncommon facilities subject by them, of drawing from the uncommon facilities subject by them, of drawing from the uncommon facilities and the publishers of the new convenient, and systematic plan of arrangement adopted, give the publishers full conditioned in the supprior metrix of the work. In addition to the protracted labor of the editors, the proof shreats have all been submitted to a Committee, com-posed of clergymon of high vianding, in different parts of the Union, by whose critical examination and important auggestions the value of the work has been greatly en-terned.

the street is a subject to the street index in the street index in the street index." and an exhausted and very valuable "Scripture Index." and an exhausted and very valuable "Scripture Index."

Notice of the Am Bap. Publication & B. B. Society, Phil.

The Board of Directors of the American Baptis Publication and Sunday School Society, induced by the numerous and urgant calls which Society, induced by the numerous and urgant calls which Society, induced by the numerous and urgant calls which Society, induced by the numerous and urgant calls which Society, induced by the numerous and urgant calls which Society, induced by the numerous and urgant calls which Society, induced by the numerous threat the society of the so

The undersigned, having been requested, by the Beard Directors of the American Baptist Publication and Suot School Society, to expanies the property of Tag Past 127," addited by the Rev. B. Stow and Rev. S. P. Smith, a treasured such amendations as many

to "," edited by the Rev. B. Stow and Rev. E. F. Smith, as to suggest such smendations as might seem expedient to render the work more acceptable to the churches throughout country, hereby certify that they have performed it service assigned them, and units in recommending the worse on well displaced R. W. Harden, and R. W. T. B. Barery, R. B. C. Hewman, Staphen P. Hill.

Samura P. Hill.

Samura W. J. Fish.

Inited Testimony of the Pastors of the Baptist Churckes in Boston and vicinity.

Boston, 1843.

From the Pr-fixores of Neuton Theological Institution.

Eacher of judgment in vegarable with the primologies which should regulate the preparation of a Hymn floot, both as the character of the hymn, and as to the contested and alterations in the case of selected hymns that have long been in use, is not to be superied. We are free, however, to say, that in copiousness of subject, in adaptation to the various occasions of worshlp, in devout and postic character, and in general excellence, we regard the work as eminently superior to collections now in common use.

Bankas Bank,
Pres. and Prof. of Christian Theology,
Ianh Chang,
Prof. of Ecclesiastical History.

H. J. Kirker,
Prof. of Languer.

Fres. Secret Reservice and Pasteral Duties,
Prof. of Bib. Literature and Interpretation.

Vauton Centre, Aug. 25, 1843.

Testimony of a Committee of the Paculty of Hamilton Literary

Newion Cestre, dag. 25, 1843.
Technony of a Committee of the Fuculty of Hamilton Library and Theological Institution.

Massen. Gover. Kennatt. & Invasin.—The undersigned have been appointed, by the Faculty of our finatisation. a Committee to examine the Hymn Book, entitled "The Pauliniat," recently published by you, and edited by Faculty. B. Slow and Rev. S. F. Smith. It gives us cleasure to estate, as the result of our examination, that we consider the work decidedly superior to any similar collection with which we are acquainted. Its materials are drawn from the best cources of sacred lyrical poetry in our language; the arrangement is eminently happy; and the variety of its selections adapts it to almost every occasion. We think the adoption of the work in the Hapite churches of our country would be calculated greatly to elevate that interesting branch of worship with reference to which it is prepared.

A. C. Kendrick.

A. C. Kunnsten.

Prof. of the Greek Lan. and Literature.

J. B. Mannay.

Prof. of Biblical Theology.

T. J. Canaxy.

Prof. Hib. & Bib. Crit. & Interpretation.

J. H. Ravanno.

and Tag. 1std. & Mor. Philos. & Bollon-lettres.

on. Aug. 2, 1843.

ice of the Sun. pulpit size, in splendid hinding.

Stoves, Grates, Hot Air Furnaces, Stoves, Grates, Hot Air Furnaces,
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of all
that are in want of Cooking, Parfor, Office, Church and
that care in want of Cooking, Parfor, Office, Church and
the most approved patterns now in use. Having had a long
appersence in the business, and being fully acquainted with
the different kinds of stores now in use. Having had a long
appersence in the business, and being fully acquainted with
the different kinds of stores now in use, and knowing to a
considerable extent the patterns most approved of, he fasters
himself that he has an assortment of his own and other manfacturing to select from, which cannot fall to give suitabletion, as to principles of operation, workmanship and prices.
Cooking Stores of various kinds for coal or wood on the most
cooking Stores of various kinds for coal or wood on the most
reconstitution of the selection of the coal that may other stores in use.
They come at low prices, and are worthy of motice. Also
the Column Grate, an open grate, for parfore, a handsome
article. A great variety of Air Tight Stores, some with oreas
and boders, warrented to be made of the best material and in
the best manner, fitted for Cool or Wood. A full assortment
of the most approved Cooking Rawses. Also, an extensive
assortment of his Parsyr Leven Grays

HOT ALR FURNACES.

HOT AIR PURNACES. for heating houses, stores, churches, &c., in the most satisfactory manore. Russis, English and American from Fannel, a full assortiment of store apparatus, tin ware, Britannis wer, &c. And all those who may favor him with a call, to examine or purchase, may rely upon every article proving as resembled. All may be assented of getting good articles and at very low prices, at Nos. 51 and 53, Blackstone St. Sept. 29. Lett. GARDNER CHLEGON.

Mr. Stow's Centennial Discourse. A DIRCOURSE, delivered at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the erranization of the Buldwin Place Buptiet Church, July 27, 1843. With an Appendix Ny Bason Stow, pastor,
Just published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
August 16.

59 Washington Street.

Agents for the Reflector

Ourfriends are particularly requested to forward money current in Boston, if possible. Where uncurrent money is sent for anheritance, it sent he of a solvent, chartered hank in road copieties and plant is forward money in the common of the copieties of the copi

Postmaniers are allowed by low to for use a many payment of subscriptions free of aspense.

William Hatt. Ser the city of New York.
Charles H. Hill, Mercenter and County.
T. B. Underwood, Thompson Ct.
H. Bacon, Furboon, Mass.
H. A. Drank, Starribeirs, Haus.
A. L. Foot, Montroec, Fa.
Bery, C. C. Stevens, for the State of Mass.
David Tenny, Polmet,
Rev. Geo. Foot, Leevelle, N. Y.
Bery, C. C. Stevens, for the State of Mass.
Mr. M. Grapenter, of Charlestown, R. L. I.
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Thomas Mans, Utica, N. Y.
Thomas Mans, Utica, N. Y.
Thomas Mans, Utica, N. Y.
Thomas Witten, Angusta Maina,
Mr. Williams, B. Francisch, Fail River,
Mr. N. L. Dayton, Leevell, Ma.

Poetry.

For the Christian Reflector.

Battle of Borodino. With their sweet fragrance filled the sun And woven sounds of melody and joy, From nature's voices, melted on the enr. O! who could look upon so fair a world, ere meet the opposing armies, rank to rank. I now destruction hath his work begun; The bursting bomb-shell and the cannon's fla Like frequent meteors in the midnight sky, Light up the scene and guide the strokes of death. Down in the infernal world, where death and sin With fallen angels lengued, their empire hold, And everlasting warfare wage with heaven? Thus raged the bloody conflict, till the sun th struggling beams sank in the darke on backward, from the crimson field, Were left that eve upon the battle plain,
While greedy vultures in the twilight gloom
Plapped their dark wings and settled on their prey.
O, who can tell how many tender hearts
Break from that strife, how many shrieks are wring
From woman, widowed or made childless there!
The doating sister and the plighted maid,
Lover and brother never more shall meet.
In many a cottage on thy vine clad hills,
Where mirth and labor claimed alternate hours;
In many a palace of thy martial lords,

In many a palace of thy martial lords, Where wit and fashion met, with feast and song, And dance voluptuous, now, O wretched France, Bereavement comes to polson every joy,

To fill with waiting every happy home, And clothe its inmates with the weeds of wo!

And such is war! which, spite of all its show, In pompous chronicle, and splendid song, And painted scenes, is but a popular way

Men have devised to butcher one another! To break Heavesh holy law, "Thou SHALT NOT KILL." A guilty, fierce, bloody and foolish sport Hell has but heard of! Devils are too wise To fight themselves! They leave such things to men! And thou, Napoleon! Borodino's day, Jena's and Leipsic's, make thy name a marvel! But what wert thou? A wholesale murderer, Like most the heroes praised by fools and fiends; An earthquake or tornado cursed with life, Endowed with thought, and able hence to guide Its path to direr havoc, and to leave A huger multitude of dead behind! E. T. Shakspeare modernized.

Shakspeare modernized.

To sell, or not to sell, that is the question;
Whether 'tis noble in the mind, to suffer
The stings and arrows of outrageous fortune;
Or take up arms against this sea of troubles,
And, sign the piedge, and end them? To sign—do well!—
No more;—And, by that doing well, to end
The heart ache, and the thousand natural shocks
The Landford's heir to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To stop?—find peace;
Find peace perchance grow rich;—ay there's the rub;
For in the temperance cause what fortune comes,
When we have shuffled off this loathsome sensual coil,
Must give us panse; There's the respect,
That makes calamity of so long life;
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the good man's contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
The insolent offences, and the spurns
That want of merit from the worthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
By a bare stopping?

The Family Circle.

Will there be Flowers in Heaven?

- Where is that radiant shore? Shall we not seek it, and weep no more? Mrs. HEMANS.

I sat alone in my school-room. The little busy beings who had clustered around me all day, had taken their dinner baskets upon their arms and journeyed off over the hills in the paths which led to their several homes.

My desk was strown over with withered wild flowers. Some had been given me as tokens of love from infantile hands, and others were brought in by the botan-ical class for analyzation. In the recitation of this class, I had dwelt for a longer time that night than I was wont, upon the beauty of the vegetable world, and the wisdom and goodness of its Creator.

I spread before them the beautifully tinted coronal of the field lily, and showed them its threadlike stamens crowned with golden knobs and its curious pistils. From another wild flower I drew the delicate and nicely notched calyx, and explained its various uses, and asked if man, with his boasted powers, had ever planned or executed any thing one half

I turned over the pages of the sacred clume, and read a description of the riches of Solomon, and vet. I continued riches of Solomon, and yet, I continued, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. It is out of our power to form any thing as pretty as the little flower which we tread under our feet at st every step. Should we not be

A breathless interest pervaded the little group, and their voices were more sub-dued than usual, when they came to wish me 'good night.' After their last steps had died away and the house became silent, I opened a book and began to read. Soon my attention was arrested by a quick Soon my attention was at rester of five summers light step, and a little girl of five summers slid in beside me. Her little pale sweet face was turned up toward me, and her sun-bonnet had fallen back, leaving the dark rich curls to stray in rich profusion around her face and neck.

'I thought Frances had gone home,' said I, as I lifted her to a seat beside me. 'Is she not afraid her mother will be anxious about her?'

anxious about her?'
'I thought Miss B—— would tell me
more about God and the sweet pretty
flowers,' said she, 'and I have come back

She had gathered a bunch of buttercups, and I took them and told her again of their curious structure. I spoke to her of that most beautiful of God's creation, the moss rose, and of the sensitive nosa, and said that God had placed the magnolia upon our earth to make it more beautiful—more like to heaven.

She listened most earnestly. I spoke peopled with living beings, and powers decked with flowers as light as our own. She caught the idea with enthusiasm. ed with living beings, and perhaps 'Will there be flowers in heaven?' she

'There will be every thing which is sweet and pleasant there,' I replied; 'and if flowers can add any thing to the beauty of the milds beauty of the golden courts, we shall surely find them there.

wreaths of them; I shall love better to

These were among her last words as I parted from her that night. The next day she was not in her usual seat. I inquired for her, and they said she was not well. I never saw her again. A few days after, her coffin passed my window, covered with a black pall, and followed

turned with a sigh away, and said to my-

Fruits of the Slave System.

Mrs. Chapman, residing near Athens, was made to murder him also, as h been pre-engaged by the slaves, but the are not of unfrequent occurrence in the land politics he is a whig, one of that party slave States, and may be naturally looked which is neither conservative nor radical man that strikes vengefully at the life of the planter. How long before this truth, which should be obvious to the dullest apprehension, will be regarded by the supporters of slavery at the South?

Hartford Chris, Freeman.

My Sister.

remember thee, sister, in childhood's gay mor When thy young heart was blith w's dark frown, and the cold look of scorn, Were alike unheeded by thee.

remember thee, sister, when robed in youth's char When fancy her witcheries spread; I fair was the gariand she wreathed for thy brow, But its summer bloom with thee has fied.

O, who would have deemed that the light of thine eye, Like a moonbeam that gleams o'er the sea, Would soon by the dark wing of death sweeping by, Obscured and all lustreless be!

O, who that enchanted had gazed on thy form,
O'er which beauty with ceaseless chaims played,
Who thought that so soon in the dim halls of death
Its graces would wither and fade!

O, who that enchanted had heard the wild lays, Which pealed in rich tones from thy lyre, Who thought the rude tyrant so soon would unnerve The hand whose soft touch thrilled the wire! , thou wast a being too bright for a world

, thou was a superior with the comment of the comme I remember thee, sister, when life's glowing hues Had fied thy fair form they once graced; When the cold dew of death laved thy lily-white brow, On which his pale chaplet was placed

O sad was the hour when in anguish I gazed, For the last, last time on thee, tove, Then saw thee laid low in the gloom of the grave, While the winds sighed thy requeim above. While nature to aid us her sympathy gave, In a shower of tears that she shed As we wept o'er the blight of long cherished hopes,

Farewell, then, sweet sister, I wander uncheered, My pathway is dreary and lone; Chill sorrow hath touched the warm springs of my he And hope on swift pinions bath flown ; Hath flown from the false, fleeting shadows of earth,

At the grove of the early dead

But say, rests she not in the skies? D, where art thou sister? where, where my gay dre O whence these forebodings that rise? tut methinks in bright visions I see thee afar,

Beyond the dim shadows of time, by lyre in full tune to a scraph-loved song, A chorus for earth too sublime. Soon, soon, lovely sister! my surrows will cease, The last pang of wo thrill my breast; Then borne on the pinions of mercy afar, I'll join thee in realms of the blest.

Till then, dearest sister, thy sympathy lend, I still struggle with doubt and fear, , pause for a moment, and on this sad heart, Pour the healing baim of a tear.

The two Cents.

A grocer in Clinton county sold a drunkard a int of new rum according to law, and made wo red cents clear profit. The drunkard shot United States Gazette. his son-in-law while intoxicated, and his appre-hension, confinement to jail, execution, &c., cost the county more than one thousand dollars which temperate men have to earn by the worth as well as in quantily worth as well as in quantily sweat of their brows! What say, tax payers? been gradually and steadily growing have you willing to pay a thousand dollars to better. Hardly one of the whole two which temperate men have to earn by the sweat of their brows! What say, tax payers? Are you willing to pay a thousand dollars to enable the grog-seller to make two red cents? But the Larabec case is comparatively nothing when contrasted with a recent transaction, about the first of July, 1843. An Indian, one of those half-civilized, rum-loving creatures, who abound in the West, stepped out of Cattaraugus county into Pennsylvania, where it seems men are sold indulgences to sin, as well as in the Empire State, and then filled his pocket bottle with real "Red-Eye," and the seller of the poison made two red cents clear profit again. While under its maddening influence, he went into a farmer's house near by, with whom he was totally unacquainted, and murdered a mother and five children—all that comprised the little family, except the husband and father, who was from home. When he returned to his little interesting family, what a sight met his eyes!—enough, it would seem, to curdle his blood and change the man to stone. There lay the mother and her five little ones ben 10 years of age down to infancy—stretched pon the floor, swimming in blood, and all dead: , what desolation was there!!

" No more for him the blazing hearth shall burn. Or busy house-wife ply her evening care; No children run to lisp their sire's return, And climb his knee the envied kies to share." Clint. Co. Whig.

Praying down Rumselling.

Not many miles from the centre of the State of "steady habits" is an ancient town, whose generally wholesome habits had long been proverbial, but whose citizens, despite of the "man country," had, till a year ago, sustained several rum-taverns, and not a few grog-shops of another description. But at the period to which I have just alluded, a resolute, as well as warm-hearted minister came into the place, as well as warm-hearted minister came into the place, and after learning the slow progress of the temperance cause, began to make it a subject of public prayer. In truth, such was his boldness, that he did not heaitate, in his prayers, to call the individuals for whom he made his frequent and forvent supplications by name. Nor was it done once or twice, merely, but for months together. The effect was wonderful. Such was the Christian spirit he continually manifested, and such the Saviour-like character of his labors and prayers for fallen humanity, that the public sentiment became much changed, and the rumselers could not withstand the attack. One by one they deserted their poats, till there remained he whole town but a single rum-tavern. Never before has the cause made such and advance in any township in this region, as in the single six months of this new mode of warfare. I beg leave to propose, through your paper, to the citizens of a few towns in our own Commonwealth, some of which I might call by name—Dedham is one of them—this new method. Has it been tried among you! I fnot, I wish it might be. Praying, as we have long known, will make us leave sining, in general; why will it not make us leave sining, in general; why will it not make useleve sining, in general; why will it not make as leave the sin of ramber of news agrand total of six millions of dollars for the yearly cost of the time wasted with newspapers.—And the tax would be trebled. It is said then, what becomes of these newspapers with the going down of the sum. Not one in a thousand, or perhaps in ten thousand, sto be fo Praying down Rumselling.

Moralist and Miscellanist.

Thomas Babington Macauley. Thomas Babington Macauley is the covered with a black pall, and followed by a train of mourners.

I stood by the window until they disappeared in the circuitous road which led to the village grave-yard, and then I turned with a sigh away, and said to mynever profound, witty, but not humorous, self, 'Yes, Frances, there are flowers in full of sparkling antithesis, polished, keen, heaven, for you are there!' prose writer living. He is a kind of prose Pope, in whom we can find no great ideas, no true philosophy, but plenty of philoso-phizing, who never writes above his read-Mrs. Chapman, residing near Athens,
Alabama, was recently, in the absence of her husband, decoyed into the woods by three of her slaves, and murdered. On the return of Mr. Chapman, an attempt the return of Mr. Chapman, an attempt the return of Mr. Chapman, an attempt the discretions. fessor's demonstrations in the dissectingplot failed and the master escaped. The by which the spirit made itself visible and slaves were arrested, the murderer esroom; we see all the outward mechani caping, and whirling his axe at his mas-ter as he retreated to the woods. The slave is 45 years old, from Virginia, and savers that he murdered his master and mistress in that State. Such tragedies the deep. In short, he is not a genius. for as the legitimate fruits of a system of but which combines in its faith some of intolerable oppression. This danger, the faults of both, and whose doctrine however, may be obviated by emancipamay be obviated by emancipa-is the slave and not the freed strikes vengefully at the life of the boundary before this truly heart or philosophic thought. If there were a Greek or Polish revolution, he would forget that freedom spoke any other language but that of Leonidas and Sobieski, and, overlooking the struggling mass of degraded humanity that pined and murmured around his very door, would satisfy his classic sympathy for the advance of man, by writing Greek and Polish war-songs, to be admired by every body to-day, and then to retire upon such precarious pittance of immortality as is furnished by the charitable corner of a country newspaper .- The Pioneer.

Newspapers.

A FRAGMENT FROM JOHN NEAL. Time was, when, like the French, we had but few newspapers; and they were written for by the ablest men of the country, without pay. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war, and after the treaty of eighty-three, up to the consum-mation of their great work, our whole literature was a newspaper literature, and the strongest minds and best hearts alive were engaged in wholesome newspaper controversies that shook the world. Adamses, the Otises, the Franklins, the Hamiltons, the Jeffersons, the Madisons, the Jays—were always at work upon the public mind, through the news-

And then, after this-up to about the year 1812, when there were not in the whole of these United States, peradventure, so many as half a dozen editors employed-proprietors being their own editors, and almost always printers, depending upon gratuitous, and in ninetynine cases out of a hundred, upon anonymous contributions and extracts from one another to make up their sheets, papers went on multiplying over the land as a mere experiment in business, a new branch in the book-trade or jobprinting, till every village in the country had its one, two or three, and sometimes its half a score of newspapers; most of which were never heard of at the end of a twelvemonth, when the subscription fell due, and patrons were asked for something more than their names. About this time, editors began to be

thought of at a regular salary. Propri-etors were common enough, who were called editors, and occasionally wrote a paragraph or a stickfull—or perhaps an essay. There was Duane, for example, and Alexander Hanson, and Colman, and Major Russell, but there were no editors.

Since then, although newspapers have multiplied like the frogs of Egypt-in

dozen years ago; let us take for their average cost to the reader, three dollars a year, including postage, a moderate computation, certainly, when we take into view the dailies and high-priced cost of each newspaper, which somebod must pay for, the wronged printer, the wronged type-founder, or the wronged paper-maker, no less a sum than three thousand dollars. This, multiplied by two thousand, the total number of news-

and waste, who that knows their true pawers that be.
value, would venture to say that newspaA little girl w

drama of the universe. To call it the World, or the Times, or the Globe, or the Sun, is by no means to overstate its value in their eyes. To them it is the only World they are acquainted with; a Sun, without which they and their families would grope in darkness forever Of the Times, either in the old world or the new, what know they, but by the help of the newspapers? They have no books beyond the Bible, an almanac, or a stray Thomas-a-Kempis, or Josephus, or a tattered copy of Noah Webster's Third Part-and how would they be able o guess at the doings of the rest of the vorld, at the rise and fall of empire, the condition of Europe, or the progress of knowledge, ay, or of what their own rulers were doing for them, but for the newspapers? There are ten millions of people in these United States, who never eard of the invasion of Russia, nor the overthrow of Napoleon—nor of Napoleon himself—except through the newspapers; and who, at this hour, but for the news-papers, would not know that such a man ever existed, to say nothing of the ten thousand sceptred shadows, that have ap-

Temperance Items.

then, even at this price?

peared and disappeared upon the thrones of the world within the last half century.

Do our newspapers cost us too much

Statistical reports which we obtain from foreign journals, show a regular diminution of the quantity of spirit epasumed in Ireland as the result of the reform which is happily and so rapidly progressing among the Irish people.

The following gives the number of gallons of spirits entered for home consumption in the Irish custom houses:—From Jan., 1839 to Jan., 1840, 10,815,709 gals.; to Jan., 1841, 7,401,051 gals.; to Jan., 1842, Jan., 1842, Jan., 1842, Jan., 1842, Jan., 1842, Jan., 1842, Jan., 1843, Jan., 1842, Jan., 1843, Jan.

als.; to Jan., 1842, 6,485,443 gala.; to Jan., 1843, 5,290,650 gals.

Diminution from 1840 to 1843, five millions ive hundred twenty-five thousand fifty-nine gallons. Who can be indifferent to any move-ment in community attended with such results:

A bill has been before the Legislature of New Hampshire, making it the duty of a magistrate to bind over, to keep the peace in the sum of \$800, any individual who may be convicted before him of selling ardent spirits without license, the amount of bail to be foreight of again convicted of selling. What disposition has been made of the subject we have not learned. At our latest deline, it had disposition has been made of the subject we have not learned. At our latest advices it had elicited a short and earnest debate.

A gentleman in Pittaburg, writing to his friend in Philadelphia, says:— "Temperance melodies, maxims and princi-ples have climbed over the frozen barrier, the ce-clad summits of the Alleghanies, and stirred up the duskey inhabitants of our iron smoky city. Alleghany city and old Pitt resound with the clamors of the tetotalers. We have cleansed

"The men who traffic in ardent spirit, and sell to all who buy, are poisoners general; they murder his majesty's subjects by wholesale, neither does their eye pity or sparr.—And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men; Who would envy their estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The curse of God is on their gardens, their walk, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell.—Blood, blood is there; the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood. And canst thou hope, O man of blood, though thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and tarest suampinously every day, canst inough thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and tarest supprisonally every day, canst thou hope to deliver down the fields of blood to the third generation? Not so—there is a God in neaven; therefore thy name shall be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed both body and soul, thy memorial shall perish with thee."

The above is strong language, but it was Alas! for to such respond to a great and good man.

Deferred Items.

SPOTS upon mahogany furniture, caused by cologne water, or alcohol in any form, may be immediately removed, and the place tunned to its original color and beauty, by the application of a few drops of oil. We believe this to be a sure restorer.

The National Intelligencer announces the death of J. A. Nicolot, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, a native of Savoy, and a citizen of France, who had passed the last ten years of his life in this country, engaged in important researches, chiefly under the auspices and in the employment of the Government of the United States.

The Troy (N. Y.) Budget says, that a Camp Meeting recently held at Sand Lake, was greatly disgraced by repeated riots and other disturbances. A lad, a resident of Troy, was so injured in a fight, that he died, and a man named Evert King, was stabbed in an affray and much injured.

It has been stated that the West Barnstable the has been stated that the West Aminators church is the first independent Congregational church of that name in the world. It was organized in 1616, in England, principally through the instrumentality of Rev. Henry Jacob, who was chosen and constituted its first

We learn with regret, that Aroostook county has been visited with severe frost, cutting down potatoes, corn and vegetation generally. The potatoe and corn crop have seen almost entirely cut off. Thus far, there has been no frost in cut off. Thus far, there has be this vininity to affect vegetation.

A traveller at the eastward says the residence of Mr. Gardiner, in the town of Gardiner, is more magnificent than that of John P. Cushing, at Watertown. The mansion, which has been for a number of years building, is still unfinished. It is in the Gothic style, and has already cost \$100,000.

Hon. Abbot Lawrence is received with high consideration in England, and has been intro-duced to some of the most distinguished families in the kingdom, by the Duke of Wellington.

The Journal of Commerce states that the fees of the Clerk in the District Court, in bankruptcy cases, have amounted to \$50,000, and those of the assignee, Mr. Waddell, to \$100,000 while the Courier has received over \$20,000 for ad-

To talk foolish or to write a foolish thing, is say sCarlyle, "an indubitable malefaction or crime, although there be no act of Parliament against it. No mortal has a right to wag his tongue, much less his pen, without saying some-thing; he knows not what mischef he does, past computation, scattering words without meaning —to afflict the whole world yet before they

A Sad Predicament.

The case was this; one day he went and by mistake, or by intent,

His upper works became rum-started;

So that before his task he'd fairly ended, Grave, spade, and hands set

Twas then the startling thought came o'er him, This mortal burying-place before him; So looking round his wits to call,

He sought the rule to measure with again, But couldn't find it with his whirling brain-What's to be done! for soon will be The hour of preparation sped; And what sad work is this," thought he,

The grave not ready for the dead His own rule gone,—another one He had not time nor power to seize on; So as his fancies zigzag run, He thus makes out to think and reason:—

"Our dead man was in stature less
Than I, the digger of his grave:
And rather than to dig by guess,
I'll shortly thus all trouble save;
If I can in this place just stretch me out,
Then will the grave be long enough, no doubt."

So saying, down poor Jake came tumbling, To learn what room he yet might lack; Then after due and dirty fumbling, He lay up gazing, on his back.

"A close fit, too," Jake was compelled
A fact most surely proven, by the way.

And now his digger-ship would rise Into the living world again,
And thus the "upward movement" tries,
By pull, and push, and eager strain. But sad to say, without avai He puffs and struggles to be clear, White falling dirt and stones assail

His manliness so prostrate here. Vexed, he renews the earthly strife, Which only damps his courage more; Frighted, he screams for dearest life, For shall be not be buried o'er!

Buried alive! Who would not strive ling clode, and lack of room,-Mid tumb Sober or drunk, With tireless spunk, When this appears his threatened doom

When this appears his threatened doon
A groan comes from this death-abods,—
And then a shriek of wildness drear,—
Which heard on the adjoining road—
A Washingtonian passing near,
Gave heed to—and with hurrying stride,
Came where the panting digger lay,
And looking down, poor Jake espied;
Who, when he saw him, screamed away
'I'm death! I'm burled! help, I pray!
For God's aske, help! and then I say,
The pledge I'll sign this very day!"

A warning to each flippant brave Who cannot pledge his "rights" away. That he beware a living grave From which he may not plead not pray, Be not his certain doom one day!— Temp. Journal

"What have I done that I should be used so?"

city. Alleghany city and old Pitt resound with the clamors of the tetotalers. We have cleaneed our streets of drunkenness, have converted five-eights of the rum-drinkers into good people, and thorough-going temperance men; and have persuaded all to look with contempt and abhorrence on tippling shops."

Hear what that venerated apostle of virtue and religion, John Wesley, said of this unholy traffic:

"The men who traffic in ardent spirit, and sell to all who buy, are poisoners general; they murder his majesty's subjects by wholesale, neither does their eye pity or spars.—And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men!

Alas! for the man whose business calls him cauch responsibility.—Temperance Advocate.

Advertisements.

PLEASE READ THIS CIRCULAR.

T. GILBERT & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 406 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

A06 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,
REXT BUILDING SORTH OF WASHINGTON BARK.

THE senior partner in the above firm is, with a single
exception, the oldest Piano-Forte Manufacture
in Boston i and was one of the old firm of "Currier
& Gilbert." The instruments, of various styles, bearing
the names of, and manufactured by, "CURRIER &
GILBERT, 393," "T. GILBERT," and "T. GILBERT
& Co. 402 and 406 Washington Street," are now too
well known throughout this country to need any commendation, further than to say, that the same T. GILBERT is still actively and constantly engaged in superintending the business, assisted by his partner, HENRY
SAFFORD, who is also personally devoted to it. This,
it is presumed, will be sufficient to secure the confdence of all their friends.

They have all the facilities for getting up their work
in the best possible manner, and at the least possible
expense, at which first-rate work can be done,—having
connected with their manufactory a steam engine, to
facilitate all those parts which can be done by the sid
of machinery.

They also have every part of the work done at the
above manufactory in the city, and under their own
personal inspection, by experienced workmen only;
as they employ no approntices.

During the past year, they have made very important
improvements in the Piano-Forte, some of which they
have patented. In the Horisontal or Square PianoForte we have an improvement by means of which,
with the use of a pedal, the hammers are made to strick
one or two strings, at the pleasure of the Pienchor
thus combining the soft, sweet tones of the Unichor's
with the power of the Grand Piano-Forte, without its
one or two strings, at the pleasure of the performer;
thus combining the soft, sweet tones of the Unichor's
with the power of the Grand Piano-Forte, without its
inconvenience of size and shape. But having heard
frequent complaints of the common Square PianoForte we have an improvement by mind, with equal
force on the hammer and say to see the comthese objections, we have inven

It is said that there is a kind of cranberry on the upper waters of the Penobscot, and the Aroostook, that grows on bushes several feethigh, which is of an excellent quality.

It is said that a new species of grain has been discovered on the Mexican frontier, which the natives call "Buffalo Grass." It is thought that it may prove a valuable addition to the national agricultural interest.

The fortifications of Paris are rapidly progressing. In another year the whole of the detached forts around the city will be in a condition to command and bombard the city. Barricades will then be of no use, and the capital of France will be at the mercy of the pagwers that be.

A little girl while playing on the shed of a house in Leverett street, near the jail, was address by an inmate of the jail as follows:

"Little girl, does your mother know you are out?"

"Hey! bey! sir, does your mother know you are in?" was the ready reply of the little Miss.

Mer. Journal.

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Cheap Publications.

FOR sale to the trade and at retail, by Saxon, Pancor A. Co., Booksellers, 131 12 Washington Street.

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Sep. 20. Six Dollar Book published and sold at Three Dollars. The Christian's Gift for 1844.

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Goo D.3 Agents, responsible men, are wanted to sell the above work, in every town and village throughout the New England States. For particulars, &c., address, (port paid.)

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The cover of the Miss omary Herald for July, 1843, contains the following expressions of opinion regarding the use of Warts entire and unaltered, addressed to the publishers of Worczster's Watts, a work similar in its object to the Gospels, in a letter dated by the publishers of Worczster's Watts, a work similar in its object to the Gospels, in a letter dated by the publishers of Worczster's Watts, a work similar in its object to the Gospels, in a letter dated by the publishers of the country of the publishers of th

ALFRED LADD, CHEAP CASH GROCERY Cheap as at any other store in the city,

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Patent Lightning Conductors!

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William A, ORCUTT (successor to Dr. King) gives notice that he still continues his office at No. 30 Cornbill, where he is ready to receive orders from all parts of the country.

His improvements consist in the use of a new metal not timble to outside, and of superior conducting and receiving power for the points and caps of the conductor, nusted of iron, as heretofore used, and the adoption of a new method of connection, by which all the parts of the rods are perfectly connected.

These improvements have received the unqualified upprobation of all who have examined them, and a moment's observation will convince any use of the superiority of the new plan as it respects beauty, strength and utility. Notwithstanding the superiority of the rods, maddition has been made to the old prices.

Mr. Orcutt has been engaged in this br. King, who will be most difficult application of the conductors. He has certificates to that effect in his possession, which any one may examine. During the pany year he has, in addition to a great number of smalley jobs, affixed his rods to the costly massions of the Hon, Abbott Lawrence and the Hon, Jonathan Phillips of Boaton, the new building for the Library of Harvard Claiversity, and to the Bunker Hill Monument, and has in every instant given complete satisfaction.

New Benytist Hymp Book.

CASH CLOTH STORE. LYMAN C. GASKELL,

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Among his assortment, may be found some satra qualities of Ganaxa Chorris; which will never change their
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Low priced Cassimeres, stout and durable for every
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and Retail.

The Great Teacher.

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266 The book itself must have cost much medication, mora communion on the bosom of Jesus, and much prayer. Its style is like the country which gave it birth—beautiful varied, finished, and every way deslightful.—An Americas writer on the same subject would have more resembled his own country—rising now and then, again descending to the valley. But the English writers carry you on—like their own M'Adamized roads—safety, rapidly, delighted, and unfatigued. But the etyle of this work is its smallest excellence. It will be read. It ought to be read, it will find its way to many partors, and add to the comforts of many a happy fireside. The reader will ruse from each chapter, notable, perhaps, to carry with him many striking remarks or apparent paradoxea; but he will have a sweet touching music makes when every thing about it is appropriate. The writer pours forth a clear and beautiful its rays must make when every thing about it is appopliate. The writer pours forth a clear and beautiful its rays but of the evening light-house, when it skeld its rays on the steeping waters, and covers them with a beautiful each of the descending waters, and covers them with a beautiful expense.

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